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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—Newspaper Decisions.

1. A postmaster is required to continue to send a paper regularly from the Post-office to which it has been ordered or directed, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The Courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Post-office, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

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FIRST EDITION.

ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

Formal Opening on the Fourth.

A Grand Procession in Daytime

Interesting Christening Ceremony

Addresses and Congratulations.

The Fireworks Rather a Failure.

ST. LOUIS, July 4.—The formal opening of the Illinois and St. Louis bridge was celebrated to-day with great pomp and with a more showy and finer display than ever before witnessed in this city. By seven o'clock this morning, all the main thoroughfares of the city were crowded with citizens and strangers wending their way to catch a view of the procession and examine the elaborate decorations along the line of march. The procession, which was divided into sixteen divisions and about twelve miles long, started from Twenty-second street and Hington avenue at half-past nine o'clock. It contained in its ranks nearly all the military and civic societies, and representatives in wagons of almost every trade, business and industry in the city. This latter part of the line was without precedent in length and elaborateness of display. The procession was five solid hours passing the speakers' stand at the western entrance of the bridge, and all of it passed over that structure and countermarched on the opposite side of the river. Hundreds of thousands of people thronged the streets, filled the houses and stores and crowded the balconies and roofs along the line of march. The crowds can not be estimed in number, and no such throng was ever gathered in the city before.

When the head of the procession reached the bridge, it halted and Gerard B. Allen, President of the Bridge Company, from a beautifully decorated stand, introduced Mrs. Julius Swath, daughter of Charles Dickson, the firs. President of the Bridge Company, who, after a brief speech, christened the bridge by pouring on it water from the Atlantic and Pacific ocean, Lake Michigan and the Gulf of Mexico, sent from Boston, San Francisco, Chicago and New Orleans by the postmasters of those cities for the occasion. While the procession was in motion, a train of fourteen Pullman coaches, drawn by three locomotives and laden with two thousand prominent gentlemen and ladies of this city and from abroad, passed over, through the entire length of the tunnel, emerging near the site of the Grand Union Depot, now in process of construction on the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad.

About one o'clock the invited guests from abroad and several hundred leading citizens, seated on an elevated platform, erected under a huge tent at the western end of the bridge, were called to order and Mayor Brown delivered the brief welcoming address, which was followed by congratulatory speeches by Governor Beveridge, of Illinois, and Governor Woodson, of Missouri. These were followed by addresses by ex-Senator B. Gratz Brown and Captain James B. Eads, Chief Engineer of the Bridge Company. These ceremonies over, impromptu speeches were made by Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and United States Senator Ferry, of Michigan. All the speeches were unusually eloquent and referred in glowing terms of praise to Captain Eads, his able assistants and all the gentlemen whose energy, perseverance and wealth have contributed to the great enterprise and crowning triumph. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the most hearty cheers were repeatedly given in response to the eloquent remarks of the speakers. Among other distinguished persons present were Major General Hancock and Gen. Pope, General Grierson, General Carr and a number of Congressmen from Missouri and Illinois.

The pyrotechnic display on the bridge to-night, came off according to programme, and some parts of it were very fine, but as a whole it did not satisfy expectation, and much unfavorable comment has been made. An immense mass of people crowded the levee from the point near the bridge for a distance of over a dozen blocks down the river, and the opposite shore was lined with humanity. There were also between forty and fifty steamers, tugs, ferryboats, barges, &c., anchored out in the stream, from which fully 30,000 people witnessed the spectacle. Over a hundred newspaper men are here from nearly all the Western States, and some from Pennsylvania, New York and Massachusetts. They have been shown attention by the Press Committee appointed for that purpose, and will to-morrow be taken on an excursion in the harbor and given a carriage ride around the city. The *Republican* office is magnificently illuminated to-night with about nine thousand gas jets, arranged in beautiful designs in the windows, giving the building an exceedingly brilliant and most striking appearance.

FIRE RECORD.

Salem, O.—$8,000.

(Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MARINE NEWS.

SALEM, O., July 4, 1874.

A very disastrous fire occurred here last night, between twelve and one o'clock, originating in the barn of the Tollerton House, owned by William Iseman. The barn was destroyed, and three horses and one colt were burned. The fire then spread to the dwelling houses of George Wielly, destroying both houses, William Mentzer's house, Osborn and Merrick's barn, John Clark's barn and William Carpenter's barn. The loss is from eight to ten thousand dollars, partially insured in the Columbiana Mutual Company. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Outbuildings Burned at Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 4, 1874.

All the outbuildings connected with Mr. Wade's dwelling house were burned today. The house was saved by almost superhuman exertions. The fire was originated by fire crackers.

Bucyrus, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BUCYRUS, O., July 5, 1874.

A fire four miles west of this place, entirely destroyed the residence of Mrs. Milton Kent. Loss fifteen hundred dollars; no insurance.

Toledo—$20,000.

TOLEDO, July 4.—A fire in East Toledo this afternoon destroyed five or six frame buildings, occupied as a meat market and the other saloons, boarding houses private residences. The loss is from $20,000 to $25,000, with small insurance. The fire is supposed to have caught from fire crackers.

Hudson, Mass.—$50,000.

BOSTON, July 5.—A fire in Hudson, Mass., yesterday, destroyed the piano forte manufactory of Keeler & Shaw. Loss $50,000; insurance $23,000.

Pontiac, Illinois—$200,000.

CHICAGO, July 5.—At Pontiac, Ill., yesterday, a fire, caused by fire-crackers, entirely destroyed the Phœnix Hotel, the court house, with all the records of the county, and the Union block, the finest in town, containing seven large stores. The total loss is estimated at $200,000. The insurance is, so far, unknown.

Louisville—$30,000.

LOUISVILLE, July 5.—The fire at Downing, Birch & Co.'s stock yards to-night, destroyed the buildings, valued at $17,000, two frame cottages, ten freight cars, belonging to the Short Line, five filled with pig iron, two with cotton, one with bagging and three with miscellaneous freight. The total loss is $30,000. The stock yard buildings are insured in local companies for $3,000. There was no insurance on the cars, and it is not known what insurance, if any, was on the freight.

Circleville, O.—$25,000.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The *Enquirer's* dispatch from Circleville, says that this morning a fire destroyed the market house, two dwellings and Denman's carriage factory. It was prevented with difficulty from extending. Fire crackers started it. The loss is estimated at $25,000, about one-fourth insured.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN CASE.

MILWAUKEE, July, 4.—The United States Circuit Court, at Madison this morning, refused to grant the injunction asked for by the creditors of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad Company, and decided that the provision of our constitution relating to charters, forms a part of every charter and every corporate obligation. No opinion was expressed as to the regulation of freights between States. That question is left open.

End of the Straitsville Strike.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEW STRAITSVILLE, O., July 4, 1874.

The Union miners at this place held a meeting last night, and unanimously resolved to abandon the Union and go to work at the operators' terms. About three hundred went into the mines this morning. The Memphis colored miners are expected on Tuesday.

THE Great White River Flour is now being made under a new patent, and is giving general satisfaction. It is now the leading brand in this market. Every dealer should keep it.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

France.

THE CHAMBORD MANIFESTO—SUSPENSION OF THE PAPER WHICH PUBLISHED IT—EXCITEMENT IN THE ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, July 4.—The French and English press generally consider that the manifesto of the Count de Chambord makes it impossible for him to become king of France.

PARIS, July 4.—*L'Union*, which first published the Count de Chambord's manifesto, has been suspended for two weeks. In the National Assembly to-day, M. Lucien Brun asked why *L'Union* was suspended. M. Fourton, Minister of the Interior, in reply, admitted that the suspension was partly because the paper had attacked the Septennate, and partly because it had published the manifesto of the Count de Chambord. Here there was great excitement in the chamber. When it subsided Mr. Fourton further stated that the power of Marshal MacMahon was irrevocable. Mr. Brun then gave formal notice that he would submit an interpellation, and Tuesday next was fixed for its discussion.

DEATH OF DE GOULARD.

De Goulard, ill for some time, died today.

THE SITUATION CRITICAL—THE LATEST PROPOSED COALITION.

PARIS, July 5.—The political situation is serious. The Legitimatists have resolved to make an attempt to unseat the present ministry on the interpellation in regard to the suspension of *L'Union* which comes before the Assembly next Tuesday. They are negotiating with the Left to obtain its support. A counter coalition of the Left Center with the Right Center in favor of M. Casimir Perier's constitutional bill, is also proposed. There is ground for the belief that Marshal MacMahon has intimated to the Legitimatists that he will not accept the resignation of the Ministry, even if it be defeated, and it is reported that he will send a message to the Assembly on Tuesday. A rumor is current that the Count de Chambord has been in Versailles several days.

NO PASSPORTS FROM AMERICA.

Le Francais says that passports are no longer required of Americans, who are placed on the same footing, in this respect, as the subjects of countries adjacent to France.

England.

ANOTHER CABLE COMPLETED.

LONDON, July 4.—The new telegraph cable of the Anglo-American Company was completed to-day. The Great Eastern will leave on the 27th inst., to lay the cable between Ireland and Newfoundland.

ATTACK OF CONVICTS UPON THE PORTUGESE IN WESTERN AFRICA.

LONDON, July 4.—Intelligence has been received that three hundred convicts at Bissao, in Senegambia, invaded a Portuguese settlement and burned eighteen villages.

LONDON, July 5.—The attack on the Portuguese possessions in Senegambia, was made by one of the native tribes in that neighborhood, not by convicts, as at first reported. The natives are said to have captured three hundred prisoners.

WHAT THE FULDA CONGRESS WANTS.

LONDON, July 5.—A special to the *Daily Telegraph*, from Fulda, says the Roman Catholic Bishops seek a settlement of the issue with the Prussian Government in a total separation of church and State.

Germany.

BISMARCK TAKES HIS KISSENGEN.

BERLIN, July 4.—Bismarck has arrived at Kissengen.

Spain.

FRESH LEVY TO BE ORDERED—COALITION MINISTRY IMPROBABLE.

MADRID, July 4.—The Government will shortly call for a fresh levy of 50,000 men to reinforce the Army of the North. Castelar has declined the overtures of Martos. Consequently the formation of a Coalition Ministry is improbable.

A FEW CARLIST NOTES.

BAYONNE, July 4.—Don Carlos has fixed his residence at Tolosa. General Tristany has been dismissed from the Carlist service because he failed to defend the river Ebro, thus causing the defeat of the Royalists at Guindeos.

A Carlist force is marching upon Bilbao.

THE ARMY OF THE NORTH.

MADRID, July 5.—General Zabula has taken command and held a review of the Army of the North. He has informed his officers that he has come to fight the insurgents and intends to sink all political sympathies and opinions in the struggle. Generals Echagne and Martinez Campos have resigned.

BENEDICTION FROM THE POPE.

The Pope has telegraphed his benediction to the National army, in response to congratulations forwarded to Rome on the anniversary of his accession to the See of St. Peter.

INVESTMENT OF BILBAO.

BAYONNE, July 5.—The Carlists have again invested Bilbao on all sides, except towards the sea.

Turkey.

A TOWN DESTOYED BY FIRE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 4.—The town of Tenedos has been destroyed by fire. Only ten houses remain.

MARINE NEWS.

LONDON, July 4.—The steamship Belgia, from New York, has arrived out.

PLYMOUTH, July 5.—Steamship Westphalia, from New York, arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 4, 5 P. M.—10-40's, 104¾; new 5's, 104⅝. Erie 20. Rate for money on exchange and government securities two per cent. Amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day, £52,000. Calcutta linseed oil 38s. Oats 40s. Refined petroleum 9½@9⅝d.

PARIS, July 4.—Rentes 69 francs 55 centimes.

FRANKFORT, July 4, 3 P. M.—U. S. bonds 92⅝.

LIVERPOOL, July 4, 5 P. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands 9⅝; middling Orleans 9⅝@9⅝d. Of the sales to-day, 7,400 bales were American. Sales on basis of middling uplands: nothing below good ordinary, deliverable July, 9⅛; deliverable September and October, 8½d; nothing below low middling, deliverable July, 9 5-16d. On basis of middling Orleans—nothing below low middling, deliverable July, 9 5-16d. Shipments of new crop on basis of middling uplands—nothing below good ordinary, 8⅝d. Provisions—beef 94s. Cheese 65s. Lard 52s 6d. Bacon 46s for long clear middles; 46s 6d for short clear. Breadstuffs quiet.

ANTWERP, July 4.—Petroleum 25¾ francs.

PORK PACKERS.

Basis of State Representation to the National Convention.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The Committee of the National Pork Packers' Convention of 1873, to fix the basis of representation to the association this year, have agreed upon a representation to the convention to be held September 9th, in Louisville. The basis is one delegate for every fifty thousand and fraction of fifty thousand hogs packed in the State during the season of 1873-4, as by the special figures of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, excepting New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, Maryland and Louisiana where consumption and export has been made the basis. The Committee requests pork packers to conform to the basis. The whole number of delegates will be one hundred and sixty-two, apportioned to States as follows: California, Georgia, Minnesota, Nebraska, Tennessee and West Virginia, each one delegate; Kansas and Michigan, two delegates each; Louisiana, five; Kentucky, six; Wisconsin, Maryland and Pennsylvania, seven each; Iowa, eight; Massachusetts, nine; Indiana, fourteen; Missouri, fifteen; Ohio and New York, eighteen each; Illinois, thirty-eight.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 6, 1874.

PROBABILITIES.

For New England and the Middle States, clear or clearing weather will prevail, with northeast winds shifting to easterly and southerly, rising temperature and rising, followed by falling barometer. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, generally clear and warm weather in the interior, light rains near the coast, north or west winds east of the Mississippi river, east or south winds in the Western Gulf States, rising temperature and falling barometer. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, partly cloudy weather, south or west winds, high temperature and slight changes in the barometer. For the Lake Region and the Northwest, generally clear weather, except near lakes Superior and Huron, southeast to southwest winds, stationary or rising temperature and falling barometer. Northeasterly gales will prevail off the Middle and east Atlantic coasts.

Midnight Bulletin.

JULY 5, 1874—10:48 P. M.

STATIONS.	Bar.	Ther	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo	30.04	82	S. W.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.06	80	.....	Clear.
Fort Gibson	29.97	74	S. E.	Fair.
Fort Sully	29.97	78	E.	Fair.
Indianapolis	30.00	79	.....	Clear.
Keokuk	29.98	88	.....	Clear.
LaCrosse	29.92	84	S. W.	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	82	S.	Clear.
Louisville	29.98	84	N. W.	Clear.
Memphis	30.10	81	S. W.	Clear.
Nashville	30.09	90	W.	Clear.
Pittsburgh	29.96	78	N. W.	Clear.
Shreveport	30.03	77	S. E.	Clear.
St. Louis	29.99	89	S.	Clear.
St. Paul	29.83	79	N. W.	Clear.
Vicksburg	30.10	72	S. E.	Clear.
Yankton	29.92	80	S. E.	Clear.

Dealers Beware

of brands of flour represented by traveling men as being the same as my *Great White River*. The commission they get for their orders amount to a dealer's profit. T. C. Jenkins.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

TRIAL OF GENERAL HOWARD.

Publication of the Proceedings.

Sherman, Meigs, Reynolds and Miles Vote for Acquittal.

McDowell, Pope and Getty Contra.

Severe Comments of Judge Advocate General Holt.

Sherman's Complaints of the President and Secretary of War.

Destructive Tornado on the Fourth.

Houses Unroofed, Carriages Upset and Several Persons Injured.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1874.

General Howard's Case.

The War Department has made public the report of the Special Court of Inquiry convened in the case of General O. O. Howard, embracing the statement of facts, the opinion and finding of the court and the approval by the President of the finding. The court say that General Howard is not guilty upon legal, technical or moral responsibility in any of the offenses charged, and they generally sustain what he did. The court was divided by four to seven upon the questions involved. General Sherman, General Meigs and Colonels Reynolds and Miles were favorable to Gen. Howard. Generals McDowell and Pope and Colonel Getty did not concur in the finding. The Court of Inquiry is dissolved, and all further proceedings may be regarded as at an end. The report of Judge Advocate General Holt bears upon General Howard with great severity, and asserts that, whatever may have been his motives, his violations of law and of official duty were plain and inexcusable.

General Sherman's Complaints.

The publication of the letter of General Sherman, presenting to public consideration the grounds upon which he insists that his rights as General of the army have failed to receive due recognition by the President and Secretary of War, have not yet been answered in any public manner, but it is stated that, ere long, an answer will appear which will present, in an authorized manner, valid and sufficient reasons for the construction to which General Sherman so much objects.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 5, 1874.

DESTRUCTIVE WIND STORM.

A terrible storm of wind and rain passed over this city last evening. Trunks of trees, two or three feet in circumference, were snapped by the hurricane, and ornamental and shade trees all over the city, including a number in the Capitol and President's grounds and public parks, were either entirely destroyed or shorn of their branches. Fire houses in a row were completely stripped of their roofs, which were carried a distance of several hundred feet. Several carriages passing along the streets were overturned, and a lady in one sustained severe injury. Telegraph wires to all points were prostrated. While a number of colored children were enjoying themselves in a hall, the roof fell in owing to the wind straining the rafters. Four of the children were injured. The steeple of the Methodist Episcopal church, one hundred feet in height, was moved five feet from its perpendicular, and is now in a dangerous condition.

CASUALTIES.

Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan—Several Persons Hurt.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SILVER LAKE, IND., July 4, 1874.

A collision occurred this morning near this place, on the Cincinnati, Wabash and Michigan railroad, between a mixed train south and an express train north, injuring the engineer, a track man and several passengers slightly. Both engines and seven cars were smashed. The track was blocked all day. The accident was caused by a misunderstanding of a special order.

Boston and Albany Railway—Several Wounded.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., July 4.—A portion of a train on the Boston and Albany Railroad was thrown from the track this afternoon, and three persons were seriously and seven or eight slightly injured.

Lewistown Railroad Bridge Blown Down—Three Killed and Four Injured.

HARRISBURG, July 4.—The long railroad bridge at Lewistown blew down to-day. Twenty-eight freight cars went with it. One person at least was killed, and many injured.

The following are the names of the killed: Charles Goshen, aged twelve, of Patterson, Pa.; William Bartley, aged eleven, of Mifflin, and Lewis Pilasticker, an old gentleman of Schuylkill county. The injured are Herbert Shirk and Clayton Weyerman, of Patterson. He missed John Swan and Conrad Ulrich, of Lewistown.

An Old Man Killed on the Track.

WHEELING, W. VA., July 4.—An old man named Eli Vaughn, while walking over the bridge near Moundsville to-day, got frightened at an approaching train, and attempted to jump upon it. He missed his aim and fell under the cars, the wheels passing over him and cutting him into pieces. He was about seventy years of age.

An Excursionist Killed on the Cars.

JEFFERSONVILLE, IND., July 4.—William Traxell, an excursionist riding on top of a train on the Jeffersonville, Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, struck his head against the bridge over Muddy Creek, twelve miles from this city, and was instantly killed. The remains were sent to Louisville, where he resided.

Furnace at Lewistown Partly Destroyed—Three Men Killed.

HARRISBURG, July 5.—The Glamorgan Iron Company's furnace, at Lewistown, was partially destroyed by the storm of Saturday, and Levi Bloomenstein, Henry Bloomenstein, and George Raynor, of Lewistown, were killed.

LATEST DISPATCH.

The storm was more of the nature of a tornado. The roof of the Coleman House, in town, and the lower hotel at the depot were blown off, and several other houses damaged. The steeples of the Lutheran and Presbyterian churches were blown down. The total number killed, so far as heard from, is seven. Five are injured and several others missing. The Mifflin boys were playing base ball with the Lewistown boys, and had taken refuge in the railroad bridge from the storm. Travel on the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad will not be interrupted by the fall of the bridge at Lewistown. The telegraph wires are all down between Harrisburg and Lewistown.

Boy Killed by a Reckless Companion.

PATTERSON, N. J., July 5.—Yesterday afternoon four boys, at Passaic, went out rowing on the river. At the same time some of their young friends on shore began firing a salute from a small cannon loaded with ball and cartridge. One of the boys in the boat fired off a pistol, and the ball from some one of the weapons penetrated the throat of Willie, aged seven years, son of William S. Anderson, one of the leading merchants of the place. The boy leaped up, jumped into the river, swam to shore, and ran about a few feet, when he fell dead. One of his own company, a son of another leading citizen, in fright ran off and hid in the woods. He has not yet been found.

Sail Boat Capsized—Four Persons Drowned An Erie Lady One of the Lost.

BUFFALO, July 5.—Last evening eight persons went for a sale on the lake. After being out about an hour, an attempt was made to jibe round to return, when the boat capsized and the party were thrown into the water. The following were drowned: John Laugley, of Chicago, and Wm. Forrest, of Port Stanley, Canada, first and second mates of the steamer Annie Vought; Mary Kurtz, of Erie, Pennsylvania, and Lizzie Glass, of this city. The others held on to the side of the boat and, after being an hour and a half in the water, were rescued by a tug returning from a moonlight excursion.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Chief Justice Waite passed the Fourth at home, in Toledo.

President Grant and family arrived at Long Branch Saturday morning.

Bishop Whelon, of Wheeling, lies dangerously ill at St. Agnes Hospital, Baltimore.

Base Ball—At New York, Atlantics 3, Mutuals 2. At Philadelphia, Athletics 12, Philadelphias 6.

The following steamers have arrived at New York: Brittannia and Canada, from Liverpool; Stenman, from Antwerp, and California, from Glasgow.

INDEPENDENCE DAY.

How the Fourth was Observed and Celebrated Everywhere---The Usual Crimes and Catastrophies.

Mansfield, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 5, 1874.

The Fourth was celebrated by the temperance people of this vicinity by a grand basket picnic on the fair grounds—the attendance was very large. Addresses were made by Mother Stewart, of Springfield, Rev. Mr. Miller, of the Presbyterian Church, Judge Giddis, Hon. A. M. Burns and S. E. Fink, Esq., of this city.

While a party of picnickers were bathing in a small lake, at Petersburg, in this county, Scott Dipue, a prominent master builder of this city, was accidentally drowned. It is supposed he was seized with cramp. His body was not recovered until this afternoon.

In a patriotic sermon to-day, Rev. E. B. Fairfield, of the First Congregational church of this city, animadverted strongly on the prevailing political corruptions of our time, and urged Christian people to vote, without reference to party, for such only as are known to be honest, capable and temperate. He declared that our country is ruled by foreigners through political demagoguery, the only remedy for which was the united opposition of all Christian people. He said our institutions were fast being undermined by foreign influence, and that the very bulwark of our liberty had been attacked in the practical abrogation, in some of our cities, of the Christian Sabbath. The papal influence, he said, was becoming more potent every day, and he predicted that within the next fifty years the greatest struggle the world ever saw would be decided in this country, between the papacy and christianity. He believed the papacy would be overthrown, for Right is stronger than Might, and he hoped the victory would be a bloodless one. But he confessed that his faith was weak on that point. The teachings of history was, that questions of such magnitude were only settled by the sword. In regard to the temperance situation in our own city, he said we were under the rule of Germany, for which we were responsible by careless and inconsiderate voting. We must protect ourselves with well considered, Christian ballots, or go down to ruin under foreign domination and political demagoguery.

The sermon was a bold and able one, and produced a profound impression.

Massillon, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MASSILLON, O., July 4, 1874.

A fireman's tournament was the excitement here to-day. The first prize for steamers was won by Canton, at two hundred and twenty-four feet and nine inches; the second by Alliance, at two hundred and four feet and two inches; the third by Canal Fulton, at one hundred and eighty-eight feet. Orrville, having the only hand engine present, carried away one prize, throwing one stream a distance of 150 feet. Canton got a prize for hook and ladder with service trucks; sporting trucks a tie and no prize awarded as yet. There was a very large crowd, but no disturbances at all, and but one accident. A New Philadelphia fireman got his leg badly crushed by backing a fire engine. Massillon, Canton, Alliance, New Philadelphia, Orrville and Canal Fulton were represented. The weather was very warm.

Warsaw, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARSAW, IND., July 4, 1873.

The 4th of July celebration and tournament of the fire companies was a complete success here to-day. Fire companies from Fort Wayne, Logansport, Wabash and Goshen were in attendance. An elegant display was made. While the procession paraded the streets, engines, hose carts decked with flowers, flags and evergreens. Orations were delivered at the fair grounds, where a sumptuous dinner was also served. The contest between the different companies for the prizes was very interesting. Goshen won two prizes, of twenty and thirty dollars in gold. Wabash won a prize of thirty dollars in gold. The streets were crowded with people.

Crestline.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CRESTLINE, O., July 5, 1874.

The Fourth was celebrated here by the firemen, who paraded in the forenoon and competed for prizes for running and throwing water in the afternoon. The Niagra Hose, of Galion, and the Victoria Hook and Ladder, of Crestline, obtained the prizes. There was a large crowd of visitors from surrounding towns. A number of disgraceful fights occurred in the latter part of the day, one man being seriously cut. A little son of Dr. Edwin Booth was kicked by his father's horse, in the evening, and it is thought fatally injured.

Columbus.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., July 4, 1874.

This has been one of the most disagreeable days ever experienced in this city. It has been very hot for several days past, and to-day a strong wind pevailed, blinding every one with dust. The mercury stood at 100 degrees in the shade. The day was celebrated by all the pioneers, soldiers of the Mexican war and veterans of 1812, at the Park. Seven of the veterans of 1812 were present. The Catholics, Fire Department and benevolent societies celebrated the day a Maholm's grove. A large crowd was present.

Fort Wayne.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 4, 1874.

The Fourth of July passed off very pleasantly here. Business houses were closed all day. The Irish Benevolent Society had a large picnic, with the usual exercises. A large dance was held at the Rink. It commenced at twelve, noon, and will continue until midnight. Although the firemen's tournament at Delphos and the Republican Club excursion to Celina from the city, the streets are thronged. The weather is warm.

Delphos, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DELPHOS, O., July 4, 1874.

The great preparations made for the celebration and firemen's tournament was crowned with success to-day. Over 8,000 people were on the streets, making a perfect jam. Companies from Van Wert and Lima were represented. The handsome gold banner was won by the Van Wert hand engine. The Declaration of Independence was read by Gen. L. Higgins, Esq. A general good time prevailed throughout, in spite of the excessively warm weather.

Washington, Pa.,

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., July 4, 1874.

There was a terrible row at a picnic at the camp of the Duquesne Greys to-day. The Greys and Washington Guards charged on the crowd with bayonets and loaded guns. Some serious wounds were inflicted.

Zanesville, O., July 4, 1874,

Patrick Kearney was instantly killed by being struck in the head with a swing at a picnic this afternoon. The Fourth passed off very quietly, owing to our stringent liquor ordinance.

New York.

NEW YORK, July 4—The Fourth was celebrated here in the usual way, by firing of salutes, parade of the military, the "long talk" of the Tammany society, meeting of the Society of Cincinnatus, grand display of flags and fireworks, and innumerable excursions. There was the customary number of accidents (one fatal) and fires. Dispatches from different sections show a very general observance of the day.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 4.—The principal feature of the celebration of Independence Day was the celebration of the Pioneer Association, at which Governor William Allen delivered an oration giving a historical sketch of the early pioneers in Ohio. The Governor also reviewed the militia, who paraded the streets in the afternoon. Six alarms of fire were sounded, all calling the engines to burning roofs ignited by fire crackers. No damage to speak of was done. The only serious accident reported up to dark was the fatal burning of Ada Hauser a girl sixteen years old, whose clothing, ignited by fire crackers, burned off her back. The day has been clear and hot, with a good breeze moving. Business houses and offices were all closed. There were great multitudes of picnic excursions on river and all the railroads.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—The Fourth was not celebrated in a public manner in this city, but there were a number of excursions, picnics, etc. The day was very hot. Probably half the population left town. A general fight occurred at a colored picnic near the city, in which two men were shot, one fatally. William McLaughlin, fourteen years old, while shooting a pistol, accidentally discharged a load into his body, the paper wad entering the region of the heart. He died this afternoon.

San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 4.—The celebration to-day was the finest ever held in this city. Processions, literary exercises and a regatta were the principal attractions. An oration was delivered by Hon. Leonidas E. Pratt. No accidents had occurred up to sundown.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, July 4.—Independence Day was observed in a quiet manner. There was no general celebration except a parade by the Emmett Guards, an Irish civil society, and a salute at sunrise and sunset by the Cleveland Light Artillery. No serious accidents are reported.

Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, July 5.—The Fourth was appropriately observed at the principal cities and villages of this State. At many of the latter the celebrations were conducted under the auspices of the Grangers. Matt Carpenter delivered the address at Janesville. His address was devoted, for the most part, to the development of the idea that the promise in the Declaration of Independence of equality with respect to the pursuit of happiness, will not have been redeemed until labor has a fairer share in its products. In this connection he referred briefly to the railroad question, and counseled peaceful measures for the enforcement of the law. He also urged that it is the duty of the United States to recognize the independence of Cuba.

St. Petersburg.

LONDON, July 5.—The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at St. Petersburg with a dinner at the United States legation, Minister Jewell presiding.

Lisbon.

In Lisbon, a fete was given by the American Minister, whose official residence was handsomely decorated.

Paris.

At Paris, there was a liberal display of American flags at the legation and elsewhere, but no formal celebration took place.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 4, 1874.

STRONG MOVEMENT AGAINST THE MAYOR —REAPPOINTMENT OF CHARLICK AND GARDNER.

Hon. John Kelley, chairman of the Tammany Hall general committee, and alderman Oswald Ottendorfer, with counsel, including representatives of the Council of Political Reform, an organization composed of Republicans and Democrats, are preparing groundwork for action against Mayor Havemeyer, and the recently convicted and reappointed police commissioners, Oliver Charlick and Hugh Gardner. The Attorney General has been asked by telegraph to direct Assistant Attorney General Fairchild to assist in the proposed prosecution. He was engaged in the trial of Gardner and Charlick, and is conversant with the details of the case. It was decided, at a consultation, to ask the Governor to remove the Mayor on specific charges, and to suspend him from office during the investigation. The charges against the Mayor are, that he has appointed to office men who are not eligible by reason of their conviction of misdemeanor, and that even if they are eligible, their appointment is an outrage on the public, since they have been convicted and three similar indictments hang over them. The papers in the case are being rapidly prepared. Application will also be made to the Grand Jury for the finding of additional indictments against Police Commissioners Gardner and Charlick. The charges are analogous to those of the old indictments, but are said to be of a graver nature. Counsel have been also directed to prepare an application to the civil courts for other means of relief. Should Mayor Havemeyer be removed or suspended from office, his successor is the present head of the police force, Vance, of the Board of Aldermen, a Republican. This and the different organizations represented in the prosecution, it is expected, show that it is not a political one. Meantime the Police Board is unorganized, Commissioners Disbecker and Duryee balance Charlick and Gardner, and the former, it is said, refuse to recognize the latter as lawfully appointed Commissioners.

HOYT, SPRAGUE & CO.

The affairs of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. have been placed in the hands of a receiver on petition of the executors of the estate of Edwin Hoyt. The receiver, Augustus Juglard, has been connected with the firm for several years and has held confidential relations with Hoyt, who recommended his appointment, if a receiver should become necessary. The receiver has taken possession of the assets of the firm, with will amount to several millions of dollars. The appointment is understood to have been satisfactory to all interested. There is no official discontinuance of the bankruptcy proceedings instituted June 13.

MR. BEECHER'S FRIDAY EVENING TALK.

Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at a prayer meeting in Plymouth church, last evening, gave a retrospect of his life, closing as follows: "I have had many experiences, such as all men have had, of sorrow and defeat to my public life—not one too many when looked at from the other side—but of one thing, my dearly beloved, be fully assured; my greatest joy shall be assured when I stand in presence of the revealed God, and you come up, we shall shake hands in an eternal, blessed reunion. I shall ever be on the side of my loved Saviour, whose servant I have been. I am conscious of devoting to my ministry my best energy, my best strength and my best mind, and have worked with a single eye to the advancement of the knowledge of Christ's grace among men, and no man shall take from me this joy. I leave my life in the future in care not: it is in the hands of our universal Pastor. I can leave everything in the hands of the Lord, living or dying. Let us take again the staff of work and gird up anew our loins, and the Saviour will lead us forward until we meet in the Kingdom of the future."

AN IMPORTANT WILL CASE.

The decisson of Surrogate Hutchings, setting aside the will and codicil of Frederick Rollwagen, disposes of an estate of several million dollars. The case is remarkable for the amount involved and the extraordinary length and bitterness of the litigation. The decision is exhaustive, and virtually declares the will to have been manufactured and the infant claimant not to have been the child of the decedent.

THE DROUGHT.

Loud Complaints from Eastern and Southwestern Ohio--Pastures Brown and Bare--Fears for the Corn Crop.

CINCINNATI, July 5.—The severe dry weather that has prevailed in Eastern and Southwestern Ohio for several weeks, is resulting in considerable injury to the farming interests. The pastures are brown and bare, and ponds and streams are almost dried up. Along the railroad lines, fires prevail. A good deal of damage has been done along the Pan Handle road by fire consuming wheat in shocks and fences. The greatest extent of damage is between Steubenville and Columbus. Corn is pretty badly curled, but as a good color, and if rain comes soon will make a crop. Old residents fail to recall any season when the heat was so severe and prolonged, so early in the season. They greatly fear that unless relief comes in the way of rain soon, that the corn crop will fail and cattle be driven to starvation for want of grass. Wheat fields east and west of Chillicothe were on fire last night, ignited by a locomotive. The woods in various parts of the country are on fire, and great damage is threatened.

Deposition of Bishop Cummins.

LOUISVILLE, July 4.—The *Courier-Journal* of to-morrow will contain the report of Right Rev. B. B. Smith, senior Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States, officially deposing Right Rev

The Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 6, 1874.

THE Cincinnati *Gazette* has a very vague and incorrect conception of the libel laws of Pennsylvania.

DURING the fiscal year just ended, the total value of dry goods entered at the port of New York amounted to $105,344,850, against $123,989,855 last year, and $129,917,397 in 1871-2.

THE United States Circuit Court of New York has just decided that the mailing of scurrilous or indecent postal cards is an offense, without reference to the truth or falsity of the matter.

THAT Tammany celebration last Saturday was a dreary fizzle. None of the "representative Democrats" invited from a distance were present, and the speechifying was chiefly done by New Yorkers.

THE *Courier-Journal* is of opinion that "nobody can be thoroughly ridiculous until he has been a French editor." We think so, too, and this is why we said, the other day, that WATTERSON'S style of journalism was essentially Frenchy.

THE St. Louis *Dispatch* wants "the man who claims to be a Democrat in Missouri, and yet admits that there is about his party the least taint of corruption," to "leave it incontinently, if he is an honest man." Well; he probably will. There is certainly no inducement for honest men anywhere to remain in that party.

VIRGINIA is boasting over the fact that two per cent. interest on the public debt of that State was paid on the first of the month—which is exactly one-half of the amount promised to be paid, when the Democracy funded the interest past due with the outstanding debt. This virtual repudiation *may* be something to be proud of, but it does not strike us in that light.

THE new Solicitor of the Treasury Department begins well. He has ordered that hereafter no vouchers for expenditures in the secret service force shall be passed, unless the specific object for which the money was paid is fully and clearly set forth, and all indefinite vouchers rendered since the first of June have been suspended until their exact character shall have been made known. This is a move in the right direction.

EATON, the rank Bourbon United States Senator elect from Connecticut, says that if the Democracy should succeed in New York in the fall, he *shall* regard the Presidential election of 1876 as half won to their hands. There is much virtue in an "if," if EATON, during the war, had not been as cowardly as he was traitorous, he would have gone over, bag and baggage, to JEFF DAVIS and his rebellious Confederacy. New York will *not* go Democratic "in the fall."

THE general anticipation as to the effect of the new currency act on the creation of banks in the Western and Southern States seems to be that the growth of these new institutions will not be so large as to raise up a necessity for any great pressure from the calling in of notes from the Eastern banks. Enough of the latter, the *Financial Chronicle* thinks, will voluntarily give up their circulation to supply all the banks which are likely to find capital to qualify for starting business under the provisions of the statute.

THE annual report of the Augusta, Georgia, Cotton Factory Company, which has just been published, shows what Southern manufacturers can do when they try. Only $60,000 capital stock was ever paid in. Dividends amounting to $1,850,000 has been paid out since the war, and the property is worth now $1,200,000, and has $250,000 surplus in bank. This is considerably more remunerative, in proportion to the capital invested, than any factory in New England. There is no valid reason why the South, with her superior advantages, should not convert most of her raw cotton material into yarns and finished products, and export them in that shape rather than in the form she does.

THE new Secretary of the Treasury, by his action in inviting bids for the new United States five per cent. loans, is winning many favorable opinions for the prompt and business-like manner in which he goes to work to decrease the interest payments of the country, and fund the six per cent. debt into a bond running longer and bearing one per cent. lower rate of interest. By this method the people are relieved from all fear that any subterfuge *will be practiced, or that bids* will be accepted from private parties at lower rates of interest than commensurate with the occasion. It seems to be a fitting opportunity to place these bonds, and the step is highly commended in financial circles.

IF THE United States has no political influence in the East, it is at least a satisfaction to know that her people are actively diffusing throughout that quarter those ideas and influences which have made our own country free and prosperous. Within the past few years two American colleges have been established in Turkey through the liberality of American citizens, both of which are in successful operation, and siding powerfully in the general work of enlightenment now going on in that country. It is now proposed to establish a third college at the city of Aintab, in the interior of Asia Minor. The new institution will be organized on the general plan of our New England colleges, and will reach a population of ten millions of souls, among whom no such institution exists at the present time.

BUFFALO papers state that there are now six steam canal boats plying on the Erie canal, and that twelve others will be ready to take part in carrying the year's crop of grain, each boat capable of making the passage from Buffalo to New York in five days. Every new boat is an improvement in model and machinery on its predecessors, and they have proved such a success that their construction is being pushed very rapidly, the probabilities being that they will soon drive the slow horse-boats off the canal, not only on account of their superior speed, but because they can carry full cargoes cheaper than horse-boats, and are thus more profitable. Steam on the Erie canal, if reasonable expectations are realized, will presently not only considerably affect the grain trade, but is quite likely to compel an ultimate widening and deepening of the canal itself.

THE New York *Bulletin*, doubtless having in view the fact that Philadelphia and Baltimore are gradually drawing away the foreign trade of that city, considers the causes of commercial decline. It says:

"How far metropolitanism is compatible with successes in trade and manufactures is a question which has never been the subject of much thought. There are not wanting, however, examples—past as well as present—to show that often, in proportion as cities advance in age and aristocratic surroundings which time and wealth bring with them, so do they lose the characteristics to which they originally owed their commercial success. Venice and Genoa lost their trade mainly because their inhabitants became too patrician and the accumulation of riches took away much of the enterprise for which their progenitors were so famous. Although, there are examples in England of large cities, such as Manchester, carrying on manufacturing business successfully, still heavy taxes must finally put them at great disadvantage, unless there are extraordinary shipping and local facilities."

Of course it is possible that wealth and aristocratic pride may reach such a point as to repel commerce, and thus help to superinduce decay. We suspect, however, that the superior advantages of the shortest and cheapest routes between producers and consumers will be found to be the main causes of the growth of commercial cities at their termini, and that their decadence is almost always attributable to the opening of new channels of trade which divert the current of prosperity in fresh directions.

THE acreage devoted to the production of food crops in the South this year is proportionately larger than in former years. For this year, at least, the South will have enough of food of her own raising, and to spare, and will not need to buy a dollar's worth of corn from the West. From other parts of the country the reports are, if anything, even more cheering than the accounts from the South and Southwest. The wheat crop all over the West was never better or more bountiful. All other crops promise well. Even small fruits will be abundant this year. Similar accounts come from the Pacific Coast. The wheat yield of California is largely in excess of last year's product, and the only question among farmers appears to be how to send their surplus produce to market. Even the grass crop all over the country is very large, thus affording assurance of sufficient food supplies for cattle, and as a consequence, leading to cheap meat, butter, cheese, and other necessaries of life. We shall be unusually rich in the products of labor, this fall, and we have forty millions of people to provide for. In these elemental forms exists the stimulus to business, and hence the conditions are favorable for a substantial and healthy trade revival.

A MUSTY QUESTION.

At least once in the course of every three or four years the death of MICHAEL SERGETUS becomes the subject of discussion in the American pulpit and, to some extent, in the American press, and at present the threadbare topic is once more a living if not a lively question. If we mistake not, it is only on this side of the Atlantic that the subject possesses such persistent vitality as a subject of popular interest. In Europe, though from time to time revived by the author of a new history of the Reformation or a fresh monograph on the life of CALVIN or on the progress of toleration, the fate of the unfortunate Spaniard is no longer used for the purpose of stirring theological odium or sectarian prejudice. That it is thus utilized in this country is, we suppose, a result of the rivalry which has here long existed between two important religious denominations broadly distinguished from each other by the different positions which they respectively occupy with reference to the Geneva reformer and his doctrines. The death of SERVETUS as an incident in the life of CALVIN having been thus kept before the popular mind, the reproach was eagerly caught up and propagated by multitudes who neither knew nor cared to know anything more about CALVIN than his celebrity. It was a stigma on an illustrious name, and therefore piquant, and the reproach seemed all the more piquant when it was resented by earnest religionists who revered its object as one of the greatest doctors of their theology.

As between Calvinists and their opponents no doubt intensity has been given to the dispute touching the death of SERVETUS by the peculiar repugnance with which Calvanism is regarded by a certain class of minds, and by the peculiar reverence with which the great teacher is regarded by those who intelligently embrace his theological system. This one class CALVIN, hounding on persecutors and applying a torch to the fagots appeared in a character which well harmonized with his doctrines, while to the other class it seemed certain that there must be mistake, if not positive falsehood in any statement which charged so grand a divine with passionate intolerance, and so saintly a Christian with relentless cruelty. It is certain that feeling must be running very high on each side, when a minister of the gospel, like DR. BROWN, of St. Paul's, deliberately or ignorantly—no matter which—distorts the most familiar facts of history in order to show that "CALVIN did not burn SERVETUS," and when a man distinguished for scientific knowledge and research, like Dr. WILLIAM A. HAMMOND, rushing into print to correct the preacher and vindicate the truth of history, so tells the story as to leave the entire ignominy of the Spaniard's death at the great Reformer's door.

Dr. HAMMOND may merely hate Calvinism, or as a physician he may too bitterly resent the treatment undergone by a great light of his profession more than three hundred years ago. SERVETUS, by the way, was one of the few doctors who almost anticipated HARVEY'S great discovery of the circulation of the blood. But however brilliant a savant SERVETUS may have been, with whatever dislike Dr. HAMMOND regards CALVIN'S doctrines, he ought not to have misrepresented his acts. At the present day, it is foolish to deny that CALVIN performed a most important part in the persecution and death of SERVETUS. It was through CALVIN the Catholic authorities of Vienne in France learned that the wandering physician was the author of the book for which they arrested and imprisoned him, and when having escaped he had gone to Geneva, it was again through CALVIN that the Geneva authorities learned of his presence. Undoubtedly also CALVIN approved of his punishment with death as a blasphemer, and never tried to save him, though in favor of granting his petition for a different mode of death than burning. All this is indisputably true. But CALVIN merely thought and acted in the spirit of his age. FAREL sanctioned the death of SERVETUS, and so did BEZA, who describes him as a "monster compounded of all sorts of rancid and portentous heresies." Mild and merciful MELANCTHON, one of the gentlest of men, expressed entire concurrence in the act of the Genevese authorities, and Dr. HAGENBACH, the church historian, does not feel sure that LUTHER or ZWINGLI would have condemned it, if consulted. He says he scarcely believes (*kaum glaub ich*) that they would have approved. Be that as it might, the churches of Zurich, Bern, etc., and the authorities of all the Protestant cantons were consulted and all sanctioned the execution. Somewhat of these facts Dr. HAMMOND was bound to mention in connection with such a narrative of the deplorable affair as he saw fit to give. It is humiliating to think that CALVIN was not so far beyond his age as to be above participation in the transaction, but it is simply absurd to regard his share in it as a peculiar personal stigma. The stigma attaches not to CALVIN in particular but to the generation of which he was a member. It is and must forever remain a foul blot on the history of the Reformation, no other view of it can be justly taken, and it is certainly time that it ceased to be a subject of either reproach or defense in connection with the name of CALVIN.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris are shortly expected in Paris. They will spend the summer on the continent.

The example of James Lick is catching: Henry Shaw now proposes to deed to St. Louis his magnificent botanical garden.

Among those recently discharged in the Treasury Department is a son of Fred. Douglas, who was clerk in the office of the Third Auditor.

Good bye to Beuregard! The General is about to sail for South America to act as Chief Engineer of the Argentine Republic with a yearly salary of $20,000 in gold.

Living alone in a secluded hovel, upon a crust of bread, eight miles from New York, are the remains of what was once a great lawyer, the conpeer and friend of Webster and Choate. Bum!

The Secretary of War is becoming demoralized. The following poster affixed to the walls of the Department in every conspicuous place has the true military ring about it: "The Secretary of War positively declines an interview with any person seeking clerical appointment, promotion or retention."

Canon Kingsley's feats in pedestrianism have astonished the citizens of Denver, Col. The *News* of that place says of him: "Since he began to recover from his recent illness, which attacked him just as he reached Denver, he has spent five or six hours daily at Manitou in the most exciting and fatiguing rambles around the foot of Pike's Peak, always accompanied by his daughter."

The United States International Code Committee, as now constituted, is as follows: Theodore D. Woolsey, Mark Hopkins, William A. Stearns, Howard Crosby, Emory Washburn, Charles Francis Adams, David D. Field, William Beach Lawrence, Reverdy Johnson, Howard Malcom, George H. Stuart, Alfred H. Love, Daniel Hill, William G. Hubbard, John G. Whittier, William A. Buckingham, William C. Bryant, Thomas A. Morriss, Joseph A. Dugale, Elihu Burritt, G. Washington Warren, Sidi H. Brown, Jas. B. Miles, C. C. Goddard, Homer B. Sprague, A. S. Caspin, Edward S. Tobey, Noah Porter, J. L. Pruyn, Amasa Walker, J. C. Bancroft Davis, Edward E. Hale, Samuel Osgood, S. I. Prime. Dr. James B. Miles, of Boston, is the Secretary of this committee.

A ONE-CENT romance from the Jackson *Courier-Herald*: "There are two ladies living in Tennessee, one of whom is a resident of this city, the other of Nashville, about whom there is quite a romance, though they have never met, and, personally, are strangers to each other. In their girlhood they were both engaged to a certain young gentleman, though neither was aware of the other's engagement. Simultaneously they discarded him to affiance themselves to another gentleman, who was also discarded by each, both thinking he was coquetting with the other. One of them finally married a gentleman to whom the other had been engaged before she met either of the gentlemen above referred to. The incident was related to us by one of the parties a few evenings since, and is true in every particular.

Connecticut has just passed a law providing that all State life insurance companies shall loan twenty per cent. of their funds upon real estate within that State, and that a director of a company shall not be a borrower of money from the same.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW YORK.

Some Further Account of the Iron Ore Mines—Adirondac and Sanford—Cellars Dug in Ore Beds—An Iron Dam Across a River—Hammond Mines—The Moriah Iron District—The Cheever Ore Bed—Heavy Blasts to be Made—The Split Rock Mines, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

PLATTSBURGH, N. Y., June 27, 1873.

In my letter of April 29th, published in the COMMERCIAL of May 27th, I promised a continuance of my sketch of the mines of Northern New York.

The iron deposits of Essex county are numerous, and some of them are remarkably extensive. A full account of them would fill a considerable volume, and I can only present a few of the prominent features of the most important.

ADIRONDAC, SANFORD, &C.

On the headwaters of the Hudson, some forty miles west of Port Henry, are found the Adirondac, Sanford and other mines, aggregating an amount of ore in one locality which doubtless surpasses in extent any other known deposits.

The ores seem to concentrate in the vicinity of the village of Adirondac, and here literally constitute the formation. The cellars of the dwellings, in many instances, are excavated in the massive beds.

In the year 1828, an Indian conducted an exploring party, consisting of Messrs. David Henderson, Duncan and Malcolm McMartin, John D. McIntyre and Dyer Thompson, through a pathless forest, to show them the actual flow of a river over an iron dam created by a ledge of ore, which formed a barrier across the stream. The previous noissance revealed to their astonished view various and immense deposits of magnetic ore, equal almost to the demands of the world for ages.

This first discovered deposit is specifically known as the Mill-pond ore bed, and measures over 3,000 feet long by 700 feet wide, and has been traced over a mile.

About two miles south is the Sanford bed, which is, no doubt, a prolongation of the deposits at the village of Adirondac. It terminates at Lake Sanford, from which it derives its name, and occupies an elevation of 700 to 800 feet above the lake. The width of the bed is over 500 feet, and length about 1,700 feet, between surface extremities, where it does not terminate, but passes underneath the rock.

During the period of nearly fifty years which has elapsed since the discovery of these immense deposits, extensive and costly improvements have been erected, and large quantities of iron have been manufactured at Adirondac amid greatly varying fortunes; but the difficulties incurred in reaching adequate markets have been very great, and the works have remained idle of late years.

The Adirondac Railroad, which is under construction northwestwardly from Saratoga Springs, promises eventually to give this section a sufficient outlet, and then, in due time, these great deposits will once more yield of their wealth to enlightened enterprise.

HAMMOND MINES.

From Crown Point Landing, on Lake Champlain, we may now proceed, by a new railroad, thirteen miles to the Hammond bed. Its existence was ascertained as early as 1827, but it was not worked until 1845, since which time mining operations have been continuously prosecuted. It is a black magnetic ore, of a close, fine grain or texture, with pure white quartz in small particles disseminated very evenly through it.

Commercial shipments of the ore will analyze 50 to 55 per cent.; it has little or no infusion of sulphates or phosphates, and works well in a blast furnace, making a good pig iron. The bed inclines at an angle of about 45 degrees, and has been worked to a depth of about 500 feet.

Something over a year since, the Crown Point Iron Company, a powerful concern, composed largely of officers of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, purchased these deposits, and have since constructed a railroad to them, extending about thirteen miles from Crown Point Landing. At the Landing it joins the New York and Canada Railroad, now being built by the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, on the west side of Lake Champlain, which, with its connections, will extend from Whitehall to Montreal, and which will be completed within two and a half years from this time. The Crown Point Iron Company has already expended over one and a half millions of dollars upon the mine and the railroad leading to it, as it is abundantly able to do, and deserves ample reward for such enterprise and liberal expenditure.

MORIAH IRON DISTRICT.

This tract scarcely, if at all, subordinate to the Adirondac district in the extent of its deposits, is far more eligibly located, and is calculated to excite the wonder and admiration of the observer. The immense aggregate of iron ore which has been dug from these rugged hills, instead of affording any evidence of approachable exhaustion, seems rather to prove the boundless magnitude of this source of wealth, and as the excavations widen and deepen, the quantity of the mineral would seem to augment.

The prosperous village of Port Henry, on the west side of Lake Champlain, is the port of entry to the most valuable mining localities of the county.

THE CHEEVER ORE BED.

About one and one-half miles north of Port Henry, and adjacent to Lake Champlain, is found the Cheever ore bed. A knowledge of the existence of ore in this locality appears to have been almost coteraporaneous with the settlement, as it cropped out so prominently on the surface, as to attract the attention of any casual observer. Ore is known to have been procured from the bed as early as the year 1804, but the subject excited slight interest, and no appreciation existed of the great magnitude and value of the deposit. It was moderately worked from 1820 to 1828, at which time it was sold for $5,000 to Horace Grey, of Boston. Fifteen years more of intermittent prosecution of work elapsed, the property having been purchased in 1852 by Benjamin T. Reed, of Boston, and transferred by him in the following year, to the present Cheever Ore Bed Company. The bed has been owned and worked since 1853 by that company, which is an incorporated organization, composed of gentlemen of affluence, residing mostly in Massachusetts.

Since the occupation by the present proprietors, the mine has been worked without intermission, and yields annually 50,000 to 60,000 tons of ore. Of this, from one-fourth to one-third is used by the Bay State Iron Company, in their two large blast furnaces at Port Henry. The remainder is distributed mostly throughout New England, and is used chiefly for fettling purposes, for which it is well adapted. It is a rich, black, fine-grained ore, of the magnetic variety, and is found in a regular bed between a floor and ceiling from five to fifteen feet apart. The deposit is reached by perpendicular shafts 315 feet deep, from the bottom of which the floor rises at an angle of fifteen degrees, to a ridge, and then pitches the other way at a similar angle. The visitor is very courteously treated by Mr. John O. Presbrey, the resident agent and manager, and, if he desires, may descend in a bucket to view the underground operations, which are highly interesting.

The ore descends from the mouth of the shaft by an inclined plane, to the company's dock on the lake side, where schooners and canal boats distribute it far and wide.

OLD SANFORD BED, NO. 21.

About six miles northwest of Port Henry, and upon a light elevation above the lake, is situated a cluster of pits and shafts which open into several different ore beds: but occupying the corners of several lots, these openings are included within an area of only four or five acres. The ore cannot be divided by visible lines, but exists beneath the surface in uniform and unbroken masses. Instead of being merely an enormous pocket which might readily be exhausted as originally conjectured. As descent is made evidences accumulate of the presence of an inexhaustible deposit.

When surveys were made in 1810, of the territory, appropriately called the Iron Ore tract, strong attractions disturbed the magnet, and particularly along the common lines between lots Nos. 21, 24 and 25. No openings were made on any of these lots until 1824, although large specimens of ore had been found before lot No. 25, on which is situated the Old Sanford Bed, now more commonly known as the "Old Bed." In 1824, Mr. D. E. Sanford, the owner of No. 25, sold two undivided one-fourth interests for $200. The first opening was then made, and mining operations were prosecuted in a small way, at intervals, and mostly with poor success, for about twenty-five years. In 1846, John Lee and George Sherman, and in 1849 S. H. and J. G. Witherbee, came into possession.

The business still struggled along for years, and ore was sold as low as $2 00 per ton at Port Henry as late as 1862.

In 1862, Mr. Lee sold his interest to his partners, and Mr. George R. Sherman became a partner, from which arose the firm of Witherbees, Sherman & Co., still known by that title, and composed by Silas H. Witherbee, John G. Witherbee, George Sherman and George Royal Sherman.

The Bed on No. 21 is owned and operated by the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, and is located by the side of and next to the Sanford Bed. In 1864 the firm of Witherbees, Sherman & Co. having purchased one-fourth of the capital stock, became the managing and selling agents.

The Port Henry Iron Company consists of the firm of Witherbees, Sherman & Co. of Port Henry, John A. Griswold (estate), and Burden & Sons, of Troy, and Beebe, Tower & Brinsmade of Poughkeepsie. Besides No. 21, this company owns Nos. 23 and 24, with rights on the west end of lot 25.

The ores from this locality have been transported for several years by a plank road extending to the wharves of these companies at the lake. In 1870 there was completed the Lake Champlain and Moriah Railroad to the mines, exclusively for the conveyance of their immense products. This road is six and one-half miles long, rises 1,200 feet, and has a maximum grade of 211 feet and a minimum grade of 190 feet to the mile. My last visit to these mines was in September of last year. The amount then conveyed over the railroad to the lake was 1,000 tons daily, and the aggregate for 1873 reached over 300,000 tons. Now, in consequence of the stoppage of mining operations, announced in my previous letter, to take effect May 1st, there is no traffic upon it.

The Sanford Bed and No. 21 were highly charged with phosphate of lime when first discovered, so much so, that in 1863, the American Mineral Company, then owning No. 21, erected extensive works for the purpose of extracting the phosphates from the ore, while separating the latter for market. They did not succeed in procuring the phosphates in sufficient purity for agricultural purposes, and after an expenditure of several thousands of dollars in the experiment, the scheme was relinquished.

Phosphates and white flint are the chief impurities in these ores, but the phosphates have decreased in amount, and, by careful selection, the ores are shipped very pure and free from flint.

The ore is distributed throughout New England, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Delaware, Virginia and still more remote points.

Being difficultly fusible, the lumps are well adapted for fettling in puddling furnaces, which is the principal use made of the ore. The fine ore and small lumps are used in blast furnaces and charcoal bloomeries.

The Isabella Furnaces of Pittsburgh have been large consumers of this ore.

Witherbees, Sherman & Co., and the Port Henry Iron Ore Company, together, shipped 300,000 tons last year, and they now have nearly 300,000 tons on dock, from which they are making very limited shipments, say about one-fifth as much as in 1873.

In No. 21 there are five or six pillars of ore over one hundred feet high, from which the company will remove the top earth and rock. They contain 40,000 to 50,000 tons each, and when the company wishes to procure the supplies of ore these huge columns will each be toppled over with a single blast at the bottom. Think of moving 300,000 tons of ore with SIX blasts!

When work is resumed at these mines, which, however, may not be for a year to come, it will richly repay the visitor to spend a day in examining them.

There are other deposits of much merit and less note in this district, which may be found by the explorer, but I will not further prolong my account of them, and will pass on to the

SPLIT ROCK MINES.

About fourteen miles north of Port Henry, and four miles north of the village of Westport, are situated the once celebrated "Split Rock Mines." The entrances are in the face of a perpendicular cliff, and are readily seen from the decks of a passing steamer, which is the only personal inspection I have hitherto made of the property. There is barely sufficient room at the base of the cliff for necessary docks for the convenient shipment of the ore, but on the whole, the situation is admirable for cheap production.

In 1869 and 1870 Messrs. Bridgeford, Randall & Co., of Albany, the owners, mined from the extraordinary body of ore their mine far and wide, and produced considerable excitement in Pittsburgh by representing their ability to put ore there at prices utterly ruinous to all competing enterprises; and, but for an "if" which was soon developed, they could probably have accomplished much of what they promised. The expected progress of product could probably have been approximately attained, but, alas, the element of quality had not been duly considered. This ore, of which I have seen two or three boat loads, looked rich and, as stated, I judge contained fifty-five per cent of metallic iron, but titanium proved the ruthless destroyer of the great expectations, raised and after investing $50,000 received from Boss Tweed for an interest, in opening the mine and surface improvements, work has been suspended for about a year. Now, these Pittsburghers may have acquired and still retain an interest in these mines, I furnish the following analysis made January 24th 1871, by Prof. Raymond, then of Troy, (now of 22 Cliff street, New York,) from his own average samplings at the mine:

Proxide of Iron	38.43
Protoxide of Iron	23.40
Protoxide of Manganese	0.23
Alumina	0.13
Lime	3.54
Magnesia	2.13
Silica and Gangue	15.46
Titanic Acid	14.70
	98.22
Metallic Iron	45.15

"If" it had not been for the odious presence of this titanic mischief maker, no doubt the enterprise would have proved a grand success, but Nature, still true to principles of equity, was not willing that a shower too many favors upon one select coterie, and the rest of us "still live."

Neither is Nature purposeless in her creations; and no one would seem that these rich deposits of iron were not made so extensive and located so favorably merely for the purpose of tantalizing poor mortals with vain hopes, nor were they placed there simply to constitute an unusable portion of the earth's crust; they must have been designed for good ends. Scientific men are now industriously investigating the great problem bound up in the use of titanic ores—and I might mention the name of a prominent professor in your city as being one of the number—and their efforts must sooner or later be eventually crowned with practical success. N. R.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Saturday was cremation day in Allegheny.

The smell of "villainous saltpetre" is over.

The *Post* continues to waltz around the unveracities.

That stupid "possum policy" is coming up again in Missouri.

The free traders are going to start an organ in Washington city.

Lobelia is strongly recommended as a sovereign cure for hydrophobia.

Iowa is a young State, but it already feels that the grasshopper is a burden.

Aspirants for Minister Jewell's position are already as plentiful as strawberries.

If Russia and China should come into collision, it will probably be a case of smashed China.

Out in Minnesota the ravages of the grasshopper are as disastrous as the work of conflagration.

Philadelphia is building the largest grain elevator in the world—and is not a little elevated over it.

Last Saturday St. Louis celebrated the opening of its big bridge. Missouri is now connected with Christendom.

It is noticeable that in all the country the third term idea finds no advocacy outside of the District of Columbia.

Twenty-two million postal cards were issued by the Postoffice Department during the quarter ending with last month.

There is an outbreak of hydrophobia, or what passes under that name, in England, similar to that which now prevails in New York.

This year in South Carolina the death-rate among the colored population has been a little more than twice as great as among the whites.

The Maine Supreme Court has decided that the State act exempting manufacturing establishments from taxation is unconstitutional.

It will be such a welcome relief to hear the wheels of trade hum again, and to see the results of prosperous industry accumulate about us.

From a small beginning five years ago, the annual Cincinnati Industrial Exhibition now takes on almost the importance of a world's fair.

The demagogues are at work forming a white man's and a black man's party in Louisiana, to oppose each other in the coming elections.

The dismissal panic has not yet subsided at Washington. Treasury officials, especially, are making bitter comments on the course of Congress.

A big blast. Three thousand tons of rock were displaced for mining purposes by one hundred tons of giant powder, in New Jersey, last Friday.

The Canadian government is going to take vigorous measures to check emigration to the United States, which has been increasing for several years.

It is suggested that the Vice President of the United States should also be Governor of the District of Columbia. This would give him some employment.

Chicago, with 450,000 population, pays $1,110,000 for advertising annually. St. Louis, with a population of 400,000, pays $675,000 for the same purpose.

A twenty-three days' substitute for a teamster in the war of 1812 is very indignant because he can't get a pension, and he is writing to the papers about it.

Our trade with Mexico is making steady progress, and all the indications point to a substantial increase of trafic between the two countries at no distant day.

Walt Whitman having been discharged from his government clerkship, the country will be likely to hear some more of those "barbaric yawps" of his, soon.

Vice President Adams' injunction was obeyed. The day *was* celebrated "with ringing of bells and firing of crackers"—in fact, with a small pandemonium of noise and fire.

The actual length of the tail of the approaching comet is estimated at over three million miles. Will it or will it not envelop the earth is now the question among the scientists.

Some of the ladies of Cape May are wearing dresses made from the silk washed ashore from the French ship Independence, which was wrecked on that coast half a century ago.

Describing a recent wedding, an Indiana paper expresses the hope that in the great hereafter the young couple may be again united in that world "where no land is seen, because it is Heaven."

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES S. NEGLEY, Pittsburgh.

FOR CONGRESS—TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT,
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-SECOND DISTRICT,
HUGH McNEILL, Allegheny.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FOURTH DISTRICT,
JNO. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins Township.

FOR STATE SENATE—FORTY-FIFTH DISTRICT,
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIRST DISTRICT,
HENRY M. LONG,
W. H. GRAHAM,
HENRY GERWIG.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SECOND DISTRICT,
JAMES ONSLOW,
CHARLES JEREMY.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FOURTH DISTRICT,
D. B. MORRISON,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT,
J. P. McCORD,
JAMES LARIMER.

FOR ASSEMBLY—FIFTH DISTRICT,
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley,
H. K. SAMPLE.

FOR ASSEMBLY—SIXTH DISTRICT,
A. B. YOUNG,
GEORGE ARCHIBALD.

FOR JUDGE ORPHANS' COURT,
W. G. HAWKINS, Jr., Wilkins Township.

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
E. A. MONTOOTH, Pittsburgh.

FOR ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN McQUAIDE, Etna.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
G. W. WEDDELL, McKeesport Borough.

FOR DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
HENRY R. CHALFANT.

Self-Defense.

To a criminal neglect of preventive medication may be ascribed a majority of the ailments which affect humanity. It is a well ascertained fact, resting on the experience of twenty years, that a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will put even a naturally feeble system in such a state of defense that it will be competent to resist the most prevalent causes of disease, such as the malign influence of miasma, unwholesome water, excessive heat, damp, cold, sudden changes of temperature, &c. Yet there are thousands of persons living in perpetual peril from one or more of these causes, who needlessly omit to avail themselves of the absolute protection which this famous vegetable antidote affords. Intermittent and bilious remittent fevers, rheumatism, general debility, nervous weakness and irregularities of the stomach, bowels and liver, would be comparatively unknown if this palatable specific were in universal use in the districts where they principally prevail.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

Assets January 1, 1873 - $778,251 56.

CHARTERED IN 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock; and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Book of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.

GEO. A. BECKY, President.
JOHN SCOTT, JAS. PARK, Jr., Vice Presidents.
D. E. MCKINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug,
John H. Baller, Solicitor.

REAL ESTATE SAVINGS BANK,

ESTABLISHED 1862.

Cor. Fourth Ave. and Smithfield St.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ASSETS MAY 1, 1874 ..... $807,166 15
SURPLUS FUND 73,494 33

Six per Cent. Interest allowed on Deposits,
Payable in May and November.

The charter of this Bank restricts the investment of deposits to loans on Real Estate within the Commonwealth, or in United States and Pennsylvania securities.

TRUSTEES:

Isaac Jones, C. C. Hussey,
Hon. J. K. Moorhead, Jas. B. D. Meeds,
Jacob Painter, Jno. F. Hoeveler,
Harvey Childs, Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.
Wm. K. Nimick.

Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., and Saturday evening, from 7 o'clock to 9. M

DRY GOODS.

A. D. McKEE

OFFERS A

Magnificent Stock

OF

Suits,
Polonaise,
Lace Jackets,
Parasols,
Silk Umbrellas,

COMPRISING

ALL LATEST STYLES

AND AT THE

RIGHT PRICES.

No. 59 Market Street.

FAMILY MEDICINES.

SPECIALTIES!

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

We make a Specialty of

Sponges, Fine Hair Brushes, Combs, Pocket Books, Imported Perfumes, Cosmetics, Hair Oils, Chamois Skins and Patent Medicines.

You will always find the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of the above articles at the Drug and Family Medicine Store of

JOSEPH BROWNE,

Cor. Penn Avenue and Sixth Street.

EDUCATIONAL.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Little Girls, Nos. 6 and 8 East Fifty-third street, New York. Exercises for the next year will begin at 9 A. M., October 1st, when all pupils should be present. New scholars will report September 30th, when teachers will class them. MWF

SUMMER RESORTS.

Summer Resort.

"BELMONT"

Will be opened on the 1ST OF JUNE for the reception of guests. Those desiring to spend the summer months pleasantly cannot find a more favorable place. Apply to or address

T. W. SHOEMAKER,

EBENSBURG, PA.

ARCTIC.

FORMERLY LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Ocean Street, Cape May City, N. J.

ACCOMMODATION FOR 250 GUESTS.

Is now a first-class modern style House, replete with modern conveniences in great part newly and handsomely furnished, including best spring beds, mattresses, &c., &c. Roomy piazzas open to the sea breeze, about one square from the beach and bath houses, and central to all points of attraction on the Island. Circulars and Cards with cut of the house and full particulars sent upon application.

Coach at Depot and Steamboat Landing.

Terms moderate.

CHAS. S. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

W. W. GREEN,
E. L. CARPENTER.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE,

Cresson Springs, Cambria County, Pa.,

Will open for the reception of guests JUNE 17TH, 1874. For other information apply to or address

GEORGE W. MULLIN,
Proprietor Mountain House,
Or St. Cloud Hotel, Philadelphia.

1874.

SPRING AND SUMMER

SILK, FUR AND WOOL

HATS,

Silk and Cloth Caps,

STRAW GOODS,

Palm Leaf and Leghorn Hats,

AT

PALMER'S

Hat House

151 WOOD ST.

BANK STATEMENTS.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH at close of business, on the 26th day of June, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$1,075,317 97
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		383,000 00
U. S. Bonds to secure Deposits		50,000 00
Due from Redeeming and Reserve Agents	$892,349 43	
Due from other National Banks	22,317 71	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	4,703 66	
		189,470 80
Checks and other Cash Items	8,126 51	
Exchanges for Clearing House	17,589 41	
Bills of other National Banks	9,685 00	
Fractional Currency (including Nickels)	4,012 49	
Legal Tender Notes	225,000 00	
		264,404 41
		$1,986,193 18

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in	400,000 00
Surplus Fund	80,000 00
Undivided Profits	39,093 18
National Bank Notes Outstanding	349,980 00
Individual Deposits	
U. S. Deposits	
Due to other National Banks	250,266 08
Due to State Banks and Bankers	158,756 92
	1,108,132 65
	$1,938,193 18

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, } ss.
COUNTY OF ALLEGHENY, }

I, Cyrus Clarke, Jr., Cashier of the Tradesmen's National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CYRUS CLARKE, Jr., Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 2d day of July, 1874.

HENDERSON E. DAVIS, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest:
ALEXANDER BRADLEY,
JOHN DUNN, } Directors.
OLIVER P. SCAIFE,

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK, at Pittsburgh, in the State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business, Friday, June 26, 1874.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$1,103,190 83
Overdrafts		5,428 46
U. S. B

HAZARD & MONTAGUE
No. 6 Broad Street,
BROKERS IN
STOCK AND GOLD PRIVILEGES.

"STOCK PRIVILEGES."—$100 and commission will purchase a first-class contract, giving you the privilege of calling or delivering (*i. e.*, being "long") or "short") 100 shares of any active stock, at any time in thirty days, and $150 to $200 for sixty days; $250 and commission will purchase an A1 contract (same time and terms as stocks) on $50,000 American gold coin. These contracts, known as "puts" and "calls," are now used by many operators in preference to speculating on a margin, as no further risk or outlay is incurred beyond the amount you decide to risk. Privileges can be had from 100 shares upwards on stocks, and $10,000 and upwards on gold. For further particulars, write or send for our "Explanatory Circular." Settlement to be made at time of purchase, or on our delivery of the contracts to your agents or bankers in New York. All "puts" and "calls" negotiated by us are signed by members of the New York Stock Exchange, or bankers of acknowledged responsibility and credit.

Refer by permission to George D. Munroe, 68 Broadway; F. B. Veiller, 101 Wall street; D. P. Montague, of Spence, Montague & Co.; E. G. Pearl, of Pearl & Co., 19 New street; E. S. Munroe & Co., 36 Broad street; C. F. Davenport, 67 Exchange place; R. K. Cooke, New York Stock Exchange.

HAZARD & MONTAGUE,
6 Broad street, New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 4, 1874.

The day has been religiously and patriotically observed by all the banks and business men of the city. With that peculiar disposition of all human nature to seek a change in hopes of bettering their condition, the whole town seems to have gone into the country to spend the day, and the country folk have come to town to see the sights and breathe the dust; business cares are for the day forgotten, and the tired workers give themselves to rest and recreation. Such being the condition of affairs we have no report of the market to present. We reprint from the *Bulletin* a valuable report of the condition of our foreign trade for the eleven months of the fiscal year that closes with June 30:

We present to-day, in our usual form, the official Custom House figures of imports and exports at this port for the month of May, and since the beginning of the current and fiscal years. From these statistics it appears that during the past month the total coin value of goods entered at the port during the month was $36,470,532, against $34,616,191 for the same month last year, and $42,570,240 during May, 1872. The total amount thrown upon the market was $21,646,149, against $25,787,980 last year, and $33,392,804, in 1872. The annexed table shows the movement in detail during the month of May of the present and two previous years:

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE MONTH OF MAY.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Ent. for consump.	$16,368,458	$12,776,218	$15,394,904
Do for wareh'g ...	23,002,975	12,940,999	12,118,107
Free goods ...	3,111,252	3,062,851	2,962,851
Specie and bullion	96,023	196,121	1,054,630
Tot. ent. at port ...	$42,578,230	$34,616,191	$31,470,302
Withdrawn from warehouse ...	10,100,829	10,808,601	8,351,185
For the five months ending with May we have	$185,585,330	as the total importations during that period, against $201,749,031 for the same months last year, and $202,127,084 in 1872. The following is the summary for the past five months, as compared with 1873 and 1872, respectively:		
FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR THE FIVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Ent. for con. ...	$ 98,986,228	$ 81,091,221	$ 77,249,942
Ent. for wareh'g	51,691,275	55,457,068	55,457,068
Free goods ...	14,025,549	44,020,815	51,965,276
Spec. and bull'n	783,854	1,180,659	2,322,294
Tot. ent at port ...	$202,127,084	$191,900,651	$185,585,259
Withdr'n from warehouse ...	56,468,319	54,889,762	49,339,346

The total value of importations during the past eleven months of the fiscal year was $338,548,084; for the corresponding period last year this total stands $294,226,407, and during 1872 footed up $285,155,209. Of the total imports, the amount of merchandise was $344,966,884, which, as compared with last year, shows a decrease of $38,681,329, and a falling off from the previous year of $37,848,066. The following table represents the movement in detail from the beginning of the fiscal year to May 31, and for the same period of 1873 and 1872 respectively.

FOREIGN IMPORTS AT NEW YORK FOR ELEVEN MONTHS ENDING MAY 31.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Six months ...	$183,052,276	$199,723,950	$177,342,851
January ...	35,079,496	37,805,091	50,310,979
February ...	38,396,143	38,890,517	35,439,646
March ...	38,115,792	43,440,623	42,599,146
April ...	46,443,937	37,179,426	40,764,927
May ...	42,579,249	34,615,191	36,470,532
Total for 11 months ...	$383,155,390	$391,226,497	$383,103,084
Deduct specie ...	2,340,410	6,658,284	18,136,200
Total msdse. ...	$382,814,980	$384,568,213	$344,966,884

The truest indication of the condition of trade is in the amount of goods actually marketed rather than in the gross importation; and this amount we find to be $178,505,184 for the five months, against $183,801,858 for the same time last year; showing a falling off from 1873 of only $5,576,634, or about three per cent.; which indicates a much more active business than might be inferred from the complaints common during the spring months.

The customs receipts for the month were $8,269,597 45, showing a decrease as compared with the same month last year of $402,590, and a decline from May, 1872, of $2,430,871 47. During the eleven months ended May 31, there was derived from this source $107,534,020 16, against $118,840,651 00 for the corresponding period last year. As compared with the month of April, there is a decrease of $1,227,173 28. The following table shows the receipts during the past month, and from the beginning of the fiscal year up to the present time, as well as for the corresponding periods of 1873 and 1872, respectively:

RECEIVED FOR CUSTOMS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.	This week.	Since Jan. 1.	Same time 1873.	Same time 1872.
6 mos. ...	$74,028,181 75	$84,326,092 93	$93,353,419 05	
July ...	13,317,986 82	26,755,626 41	10,042,884 00	
Feb'y ...	14,716,928 08	12,893,537 39	10,185,365 08	
March ...	14,005,994 24	12,101,274 64	10,766,792 51	
April ...	13,048,060 00	9,836,491 32	9,536,770 71	
May ...	10,808,468 92	8,862,928 38	8,269,597 45	

Tot. 11 mos.	$ 140,907,658 31	$118,840,651 00	$102,354,029 16	

Turning to the exports, we find the total for May to be $35,557,248, which shows a gain over May last year of $3,490,639, and an excess over the same month of the previous year of $3,074,-255. The increase over 1873 was due entirely to the large shipments of specie, all other items showing a decrease. The amount of domestic merchandise exported was $22,781,068 against $21,754,461 last year, and $14,766,977 in 1872. The following shows the exports in detail during the past month, and for the month of May in 1873 and 1872:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS IN THE MONTH OF MAY.	1874.	1873.	1872.
Dom. produce ...	$14,740,887	$24,754,461	$22,781,068
Foreign msdse. free	30,917	222,953	199,911
Foreign msdse. dutiable ...	1,097,133	1,275,712	812,868
Specie and bull'n	14,850,556	2,943,385	11,885,511
Total exports ...	$30,731,503	$29,196,659	$35,657,248
Total exc. specie	15,880,947	26,253,028	23,771,737

Since January 1st the total amount of goods exported was $150,695,208, showing a decrease as compared with the corresponding period last year of $487,395, but in comparison with 1872 there is a gain of $24,751,858. Exclusive of specie the total shipments for this period foot up $114,183,560, against $115,014,555 last year, and $86,999,923 in 1872. The statement below represents the movement in detail during the past five months, and for the corresponding period of 1873 and 1872:

EXPORTS FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR FIVE MONTHS FROM JANUARY 1.	1872.	1873.	1874.
Domestic produce ...	$ 81,394,156	$110,177,625	$109,960,270
For. free goods	581,823	1,140,601	895,824
For. free goods dutiable ...	4,300,944	3,717,326	3,394,317
Specie and bullion ...	24,576,097	21,162,288	22,511,708
Total exports ...	$110,853,020	$136,207,843	$136,695,208

Total exports exclusive of specie ... 86,366,923 115,044,555 114,183,500

For the past eleven months of the fiscal year we have $418,285,720 as the total exports for that period; which, as compared with the same months last year, shows a gain of about $17,000,000, and an excess over 1872 of nearly $70,000,000. The following shows the exports for the last eleven months and for the corresponding period of the past two years:

EXPORTS (EXCLUSIVE OF SPECIE) FROM NEW YORK TO FOREIGN PORTS FOR ELEVEN MONTHS OF THE FISCAL YEAR:	1872.	1873.	1874.
Six mos. end'g ...	$ 81,394,156	$110,177,625	$109,960,270
January 1 ...	9,604,290	9,120,800,514	9,595,757,524
February ...	18,501,964	20,060,751	21,457,528
February ...	17,915,169	21,139,002	20,726,611
March ...	16,350,019	21,082,609	22,900,218
April ...	17,080,375	25,301,502	25,301,502
May ...	15,880,947	26,253,028	23,791,757
Total prod'c.	$206,971,213	$245,145,399	$274,941,654
Specie ...	86,887,021	56,007,431	43,352,085
Total 11 mos	$252,858,834	$301,452,800	$318,293,739

—Hazard & Montagng, brokers in stock and gold privileges, 6 Broad street New York. Straddles, or double privileges, on the shares stock at market price on signing of contract, 30 days, $300@400; 60 days, $400@500. Puts or calls, $100 for 100 shares 30 days; $150 to $200, 60 days, at following distance from the market, all on members New York Stock Exchange, or responsible parties:

	Puts. Below Market.	Calls. Above Market.
June 15, 1874		
Gold, 30 days for $50 ...	1/64 3/4	1/64 3/4
Gold, 60 days for 50 ...	at m'kt	at m'kt
Western U. Telegraph ...	2	2
Pacific Mail ...	2	2
N. Y. Central & Hudson ...	1	1
Harlem ...	3	3
Erie ...	2	2
Lake Shore ...	2	2
Northwestern ...	2	2
Rock Island ...	1	1
M. & St. Paul ...	1	1
Wabash ...	1	1
Ohio & Mississippi ...	1	1
Union Pacific ...	1	1
Hannibal & St. Joseph ...	2	2
C., C. & I. C ...	1	1
Our commission buying puts or calls—every 100 shares ...		$6 25
Our commission buyins straddles—every 100 shares ...		12 50

GENERAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, July 4, 1874.

The celebration of the ninety-eighth anniversary of the national independence, prevented the transaction of any business to-day, and all the railroad offices, and wholesale stores were closed during the day. Of course under the circumstances, no report can be made of the markets, as there were none to report.

Many merchants expect that next week, with the opening of business next week, a better feeling will pervade the business of the country. The settlement of the currency question, and the payment of the July dividends, and interest on the public debt, will it is thought by many, afford an opportunity for trade and manufactures to regain their former prosperity, and while it is to be expected that this improvement will become visible very gradually, it is equally to be hoped that from this time on, we may see indications that better times are beginning. Speaking of the prospects of trade, the New York *Post* says:

From those who have just returned from a tour of observation in the West, we learn that the favorable reports in regard to the crops there have not only not exaggerated the actual condition, but have fallen short of the full truth; that such crops have never been seen before, and that local business is improving rapidly, and bids fair to be this autumn the largest ever done. Practical railroad men are anticipating very heavy traffic, from July until the close of the year, for the railroads, particularly the trunk lines. From the South the advices are satisfactory. Although the cotton acreage is smaller than last year, there is reason to believe that the crop will be as large. Altogether, the future is full of encouragement.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of the same date, has the following on the same subject:

The settlement of the currency question in a manner that has avoided the evils feared two months ago, and the pro-spect of bountiful crops of wheat, rye, oats, hay, cotton, &c., seem to have given fresh courage to merchants engaged in every branch of trade. The business of the Produce Exchange for the first six months of the year shows receipts of nearly 21,000,000 bushels of wheat this year to 7,000,000 for the same time last year; and corn, 15,000,000 this year to 9,000,000 last. We have received 20,000 bales more of cotton this week than last. That is a pretty good beginning, and business all through the exchanges seems to be picking up. There is especially a cheerful tone to the dry goods market. The sales for the spring trade were probably as large in number of yards, but the prices made it less profitable than last year. The fall dry goods trade is now commencing. Several large lots of accumulations have been cleared out at easier figures, but no new orders are taken except at firm prices.

The monthly wool circular of Walter Brown & Co., will be found quite interesting in its speculations on the probable future of the wool market:

Since our issue of last month the wool shearing has progressed under very favorable circumstances, throughout the Western States, and in most sections is now completed.

Before the fleece was off the sheep's back, buyers, both Eastern and local, appeared in the field, determined at the start to purchase and replenish the exhausted stocks in the seaboard markets. The opening figures were reasonably low, and it was hoped that the bulk of the clip would be marketed at a point which would insure profit to those interested, but the competition of dealers and manufacturers quickly advanced the prices, and during the past fortnight, excitement has been rampant throughout the interior, and in spite of the experience of the past few years, buyers have taken wools at rates which would seem impossible to recover with the present prospects of the woolen goods trade.

The new woods have come forward in considerable quantity, and several large parcels have gone into consumption to furnish supplies to the mills which for the past few months have been running on small stocks. But manufacturers show no inclination to change their policy of buying only as their necessities require them, if they feel confident that with no improvement in the values of their goods, woods must be lower, when the receipts will have exceeded the sales and created an accumulation.

We do not feel competent to speculate the future of the wool trade, but there is no doubt, that with little or no profit to be made in manufacturing woolfabrics, the demand cannot be active, and the inevitable result will be a slow and unsatisfactory season, until the relative values of the manufactured article and raw material find a common level.

The majority of the transactions during the past thirty days, have been in California spring wools. These have sold freely, and at comparatively high prices, but owing to the general absence of fleeces suitable for immediate consumption, manufacturers have been quite free to fall back on these and Texas wools as substitutes. Now, however, with the only good fleeces coming on the market, it is a question whether the former wools will not depreciate in value to some extent within the next few weeks.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 6, 1874.

The following are the receipts of crude for the past week, with a comparison table for previous years; also, the exports refined, together with the week's transactions:

Crude per per Penn. R. R.	Receipts Bbls.	Exports Bbls.	Exports Bbls.
Monday, June 29 ...	5,602	...	...
Tuesday, June 30 ...	2,441	...	3,218
Wednesday, July 1 ...	4,103	...	2,501
Thursday, July 2 ...	4,311	2,500	2,871
Friday, July 3 ...	3,641	1,153	3,552
Saturday, July 4 ...	3,304	1,852	8,042
Total for week ...	31,195	4,388	21,009
Since January 1 ...	893,346	54,514	574,992
To July 4, 1874 ...	924,541	58,902	596,001
Same time 1873 ...	902,107	28,151	488,203
Same time 1872 ...	542,148	70,801	267,325
Same time 1871 ...	328,744	36,396	209,466
Same time 1870 ...	564,306	82,687	241,791
Same time 1869 ...	422,204	54,560	173,592
Same time 1868 ...	614,276	79,079	217,766

BUSINESS.

The movement of prices this week has been very unsatisfactory to producers. At the opening of the week, the market was firm, and prices were 7½@10c above the ruling figures for the previous week. At this writing the market has returned to its original character of dullness, and prices are 10c below the highest quotations in the early part of the week. The turning point was reached on Tuesday, and every day's report since has chronicled a decline until the market for crude oil on Friday was back to $4 10 @ 10 for United, at which is very justly considered a bottom figure. The changes of the market for refined have not been quite so marked. In the Eastern markets there has been a falling off, of about 5c. The prices refined in cases, however, has not changed quotably, but the market is dull, and prices are drooping. The reports of new strikes at the front, are not very important, but may have enough influence to add to the depression and diminish now existing. Taken altogether, the market is far from a satisfactory one, and what is worse there does not seem to be any immediate prospect of an improvement.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

Crude received, bbls. ...	Last week. 25,455	This week. 31,194

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past ten years:

From July 1st to July 4, 1874 ...	924,442
Same time 1873 ...	902,107
Same time 1872 ...	542,148
Same time 1871 ...	328,744
Same time 1870 ...	564,306
Same time 1869 ...	442,204
Same time 1868 ...	614,276
Same time 1867 ...	629,349
Same time 1866 ...	650,017
Same time 1865 ...	180,097

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the Pennsylvania, and Allegheny Valley Railroads for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad ...	3,040	4,388
Allegheny Valley Railroad ...	18,368	21,009
Total ...	21,408	25,478

The following are the exports of refined oil East by the various railroads, for the past four years, from January 1st to July 4th, 1874:

	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.
P. R. R ...	82,657	50,200	70,251	72,301	58,902
A. V. R. R ...	241,791	250,466	267,325	388,203	396,087
Total ...	324,478	300,992	347,386	416,354	454,987

SATURDAY.

The offices on Duquesne way were all closed on Saturday, and there was nothing done in either the refined or crude oil markets.

Saturday's Titusville *Herald* notes a slight firmness in the markets there, at the close on Friday, and an advance of a slight degree in prices. A dispatch to the Oil City *Derrick* of July 4th says that the Emery and Caldwell well, which is located about one hundred rods south of the Diviner, has made two small flows only, and it is probably a failure and a dry hole. In the same connection (boasing on the subject of the productiveness of the new wells), the Titusville *Courier* says:

We learn from a prominent oil producer in this city, who came from the front yesterday, that the Noad well, on the Bow farm, which started off at the rate of 250 barrels daily, has dropped down to 150 barrels per day on first circulating. From Thursday night at six o'clock until Friday morning at six, the well produced ninety-five barrels by actual measurement. The sand is said to be of very poor quality, and the well cannot be lasting.

This same operator visited the Hunter well on Thursday, and found it producing at the rate of one hundred and twenty barrels per day.

The Emery and Caldwell well, on the southeast corner of the Diviner farm, is four feet in the sand, and producing seventy-five barrels per day.

The Taylor & Forman well, on the south line of the Diviner farm, will be finished this week.

Refined Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, July 4, 1874.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Central O W ...	J P Logan, Phila ...	620
Citizens O W ...	Warden, F & Co, Phila ...	522
Central O W ...	Warden, F & Co, Phila ...	56
J A McKee ...	J P Logan, Phila ...	400
Wm. Stewart ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	574
Irwin & Co ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	1,016
King & Goodwin ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	266
Vesta O W ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	506
Braun ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	200
Rughard ...	Waring Bros, Phila ...	200
John Spear ...	J B Tilford, Phila ...	152
Lockhart, F & Co.	Warden, F & Co, Phila ...	364
National O W ...	Warden, F & Co, Phila ...	240
Standard O W ...	Warden, F & Co, Phila ...	592
Total ...		6,634

Total shipments of refined oil east by A. V. R. R. for month of June, 60,320 bbls.

Total shipments of crude oil west from A. V. R. R. to refineries on W. P. R. R., for month of June, 19,790 bbls.

IRON MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 4—Iron—The inquiry has been quite unimated since our last, principally for grey forge and No. 2 foundry, but without change in prices. The tone, however, is quite firm, and an active trade is anticipated in the near future. Some 7@8,000 tons have changed hands at $32 for No. 1 foundry; $30@31 for No. 2 do, and $26@29 for gray forge.

Manufactured iron—Bar is dull, as usual, and is nominally quoted at 2.7c P. lb. New rails have attracted more attention than for some time past, and fully 4,000 tons, chiefly for Western delivery, have changed hands at $60@62 50 from works. Old rails have been rather difficult to move, and small lots only have been inquired for at $37@38. Scrap is in good supply, without much demand. We quote at $33@35.

Nails—Will not bring over $3 10 @ 3 20 keg.

Old Metals—Are quiet. We quote—

Brass, light ... 13@14	Copper, heavy ... 18@19
Brass, heavy 17 @17½	Zinc ... 4½@5
Copper, light 18 @	Lead ... 6@7
Anchors ... @ 9c	Chains ... 6½@6¾

—*Price Current.*

NEW YORK.

July 2—American Pig.—There have this week been more transactions than usual of late, but there is no change in quotations, and sales are still made in some cases at lower prices than are quoted. A city dealer has bought on private terms, the following lots of iron: Nos. 1 and 2 foundry, delivering to run from this time to the end of the year: 200 tons Carbon, 500 tons Hudson, 500 tons Allentown, 50 tons Josephine, 100 tons Emaus, and 50 tons Coleraine silver gray. Nearly all the gray forge for sale in the Lehigh Valley has been picked up during the past week, at prices ranging from $25 @ 26 50 at the furnace, and there is no doubt, mill owners would be willing to buy largely ahead at these figures, were manufacturers willing to accept of them, which they are not, except for immediate delivery. The Crane Iron Company will blow in No. 3 furnace immediately, which will make three out of their six furnaces in blast. The Thomas furnace, for quotation for $32 00 for No. 1 foundry; $30 00 for No. 2 foundry, $28 @ 29 for gray forge, and report sales of 1,000 tons in small lots. For quotation for good brands of American iron is as follows, though these prices can be had, as many should be shaded: No. 1 foundry, $31 00@32 00; No. 2 foundry, $29 00@30 00; grey forge, $27 00 to $28 00.

Scotch pig—Since our last reports the transactions in Scotch iron have been too limited to report, being confined to small lots for the immediate needs of consumers. We quote Eglinton at $24 00; Carnbroe $25 00; Summerlee $26 00; Glengarnock $27 00.

Bessemer is in stronger demand, with considerable disposition on part of consumers to place orders for future delivery at present prices. 28c to 30c, an option which mill owners are not very ready to submit to. The feeling is certainly better than it has been for some months. The mills are generally sunning down for their summer repairs, and many of them express no intention of resuming blowing. From Thursday night at six o'clock until Friday morning at six, the well produced ninety-five barrels by actual measurement. The sand is said to be of very poor quality, and the well cannot be lasting.

Rails.—We quote nominally, without change, $52 00@54 00, gold, for Scotch, and $60 00@62 50 scrap.—We quote nominally, $36 00@38 00, but without transactions.—*Iron Age.*

BRITISH IRON MARKET.

(Specially reported by the cable for the IRON AGE.)

WEDNESDAY, July 1, 1874.

Scotch Pig—The market is very irregular from various causes, and makers' brands cannot be definitely quoted, there being a restricted production, with a very small shipping demand, as is shown by last week's returns, which show a very great falling off from the corresponding period of last year. Manufactured iron continues without change, and best Staffordshire bars are nominally quoted £11@12.

Rails—There is no change in rails, which are still quoted £7 15s @ £8.

CINCINNATI.

[By Addy, Hull & Co.]

July 4.—The market is extremely quiet, the usual dullness of the season being especially marked through the week. Orders have been all for small lots, and mostly confined to No. 1 foundry grades.

Quotations for the week are as follows:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	$34 00@35 00
Hanging Rock, No. 2, ₱ ton ...	31 00@33 00
Hanging Rock, forge, ₱ ton ...	29 00@30 00
Tennessee, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	32 00@33 00
Tennessee, forge, ₱ ton ...	29 00@30 00
Alabama, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	32 00@33 00
Missouri, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	31 00@33 00
Missouri, No. 2, ₱ ton ...	31 00@33 00
HOT BLAST STONE COAL.	
Missouri, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	$32 00@33 00
Missouri Forge, ₱ ton ...	29 00@
Ohio, No. 1, ₱ ton ...	35 00@32 00
Ohio Forge, ₱ ton ...	24 00@29 00
COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.	
Hanging Rock, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	$50 00@55 00
Missouri, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	48 00@52 00
Kentucky, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	50 00@55 00
Tennessee, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	48 00@52 00
Georgia, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	48 00@52 00
Alabama, car wheel, ₱ ton ...	48 00@52 00
Machinery and forge, ₱ ton ...	45 00@48 00
Blooms, ₱ ton ...	90 00@95 00

BALTIMORE.

July 4.—There is a better feeling in the market for American Pig generally, and trade to some extent has revived. Holders understand sales have been made in Pittsburgh of some lots for the stocks, at about $27@27.50. We quote Ashland No. 2 at $30; No. 3 at $28@29, and mottled and white at $25, with sales of 500 tons for local foundry purposes at these figures.

HOP MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 4.—There is a fair demand for small lots from brewers but no disposition is evinced to stock beyond the wants of the moment, in the face of the very favorable crop prospects; prices are about our quoted rates. The following is from Mr. Emmet Wells' circular of 2d inst.:

	Bales.
Domestic receipts for the week ...	178
Total receipts since September 1 ...	22,495
Total receipts for same period in 1872 ...	22,980
Imports for the week ...	None
Total imports since September 1 ...	19,434
Total imports for same period in 1872 ...	20,834

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 4.—There is more doing, but prices are unsettled. The sales include: Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia—X, 38@39c; XX, 40@ 45c; X, 32@35c; medium 36@36c; coarse, 45c; combing, washed, 39@42c; combing, unwashed, 40@ 42c; Canada combing 60c; fine, unwashed, 35c; coarse and medium, unwashed 35@36c; tub washed 72@75c; Colorado, 30@32c; Texas, 25@30c; Nevada, unwashed, 22@25c; extra and merino, pulled, 48@50c; No. 1 and super, pulled, 45@48c; Texas, fine, unwashed, 25@30c; do, fine, washed, coarse, 36@42c; California, fine and medium, 30@32c; California, coarse, 30@32c.—*North American.*

Philadelphia Hop Market.

July 4.—A fair trade is doing, chiefly in prime grades, though other sorts find sale at our lower quotations, with some anxiety on the part of holders to dispose of this class of stock for fear of carrying into next season. Reports of the growing crop (with a few exceptions) encourage expectation of a larger crop than last year. We quote:

Americans, 1873 good to choice ... 25@32c
Americans, 1873 low to fair ... 16@20c
American Olds and Yearlings ... 8@22c
Bavarians, 1873's ... 23@30c
English, 1873's ... 20@25c
Californians, 1873's ... 25@30c

Boston Wool Market.

Boston, July 3—Wool in good demand for all desirable qualities, and prices firmer; this same as last week. The new western clip is arriving very freely, and sells for Ohio mainly, at 52½@ 55c; Michigan 50@52c; X and XX Ohio 50@53c; choice do, picklock and XXX 57½@62½c; Michigan & Ohio delaine 60@62½c; Wisconsin 50@52c; Western supers, extras, held at 40@47c.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

DATE OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW YORK.

California ...	July 7	Glasgow.
Calabria ...	July 7	Liverpool.
State of Virginia ...	July 8	Liverpool.
Castalia ...	July 9	Glasgow.
Holsatia ...	July 9	Hamburg.
Rotterdam ...	July 9	Rotterdam.
Canada ...	July 11	Liverpool.
Britannic ...	July 11	Liverpool.
Anglia ...	July 11	Liverpool.
Washington ...	July 11	Bremen.
City of Montreal ...	July 11	Liverpool.
Idaho ...	July 14	Liverpool.
Utopia ...	July 14	Glasgow.
Goethe ...	July 14	Hamburg.
Scotia ...	July 15	Liverpool.
Trinacria ...	July 16	Glasgow.
Silesia ...	July 16	Hamburg.
Algeria ...	July 16	Liverpool.
Great Western ...	July 18	Liverpool.
Severn ...	July 18	Liverpool.
Celtic ...	July 18	Liverpool.
City of Brussels ...	July 18	Liverpool.
Wisconsin ...	July 21	Liverpool.
Cuba ...	July 22	Liverpool.
State of Georgia ...	July 23	Liverpool.
Hammonia ...	July 23	Liverpool.
P. Caland ...	July 25	Rotterdam.
The Queen ...	July 25	Liverpool.
Adriatic ...	July 25	Liverpool.
Ville de Paris ...	July 25	France.
City of Chester ...	July 25	Liverpool.
Colcna ...	July 25	Antwerp.
Minnesota ...	July 28	Liverpool.
Abyssinia ...	July 29	Liverpool.
State of Indiana ...	July 29	Liverpool.
Frisia ...	July 29	Hamburg.

FROM PHILADELPHIA.

Illinois ...	July 9	Liverpool.
Nederland ...	July 16	Antwerp.
Ohio ...	July 16	Liverpool.
Cybele ...	July 23	Antwerp.
Kenilworth ...	July 23	Liverpool.
Indiana ...	July 30	Liverpool.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Baltimore ...	July 4	Bremen.
Hibernian ...	July 8	Liverpool.

FROM BOSTON.

Partitia ...	July 11	Liverpool.
Batavia ...	July 25	Liverpool.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett ... Donaldson ... Geneva.
Elector ... Abrams ... Geneva.

Departed.

Geneva ... M. A. Cox ... Geneva.
Elector ... Abrams ... Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—About twenty inches.

Boats Advertised to Depart.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat, 8 A. M.; evening, 4 P. M.

The marks last evening indicated about 20 inches and about a stand. The weather was warm; on Saturday afternoon we had a hail storm accompanied with rain. It cooled the atmosphere for a time.

The proprietors of the ferry at Augusta are going to build a new boat.

The steamer Barnard is sticking at Captina, with her stern on the lump and head swung across the dug chute.

The lower Ohio river packets are unable to get over the Portland bar, and they arrive and depart from New Albany.

It is reported that Captain John A. Adams has bought the Dick Johnson for the Evansville and Cannelton trade.

NAVIGATION to the lower ports continues suspended. This has been the situation for some time past, and will be for some time to come, unless we have rain.

The favorite packet L. C. McCormick, Captain J. M. Phillips, can be obtained for pleasure trips on reasonable terms. For particulars call on Fairman & Henderson, on the wharfboat.

Boats on the slack-water arrive and depart with the regularity of a railroad train. Trade has been steadily increasing for some time. The mail and express packets are leading, excursion tickets good for three days. For all necessary information call on Captain A. S. Carlisle, on the wharf-boat.

The Springfield *Republican* says: The river was thickly dotted with boats, last evening, everybody getting anxious to see Brown and Scharff on their nightly pull on the course. Both are in prime condition, and sporting men think that they could only tell which will win the race. The boating interest has received so much encouragement that there are not enough craft on the river to meet the afternoon rowing demand.

FRIDAY'S St. Louis *Republican* says: Capt. Mason received a telegram yesterday stating that the manner which he held in the Havana lottery had drawn the capital prize of $50,000. Capt. Mason paid $15 for the ticket, which was the only one he held in the concern. Having an inspiration to the effect that the ticket he held would draw the big prize, he himself shared it with the other three owners of the Alton—viz: Capt. Stebbe, Jr., young Stebbe, the second clerk, and Capt. Bixby.

Mr. J. J. Thompson, late mate of the steamer Florence, died on that boat on her way down Red river. Mr. Thompson, we learn, was from Kansas City.

STEAM BOILERS

We hereby notify the public that M. W. HAZELTON is no longer an Agent of ours, and his acts will not be recognized by us.

All parties Manufacturing or using FEED WATER HEATERS will do well to look to their interest before purchasing Heaters infringing on us, as all will be held strictly accountable for infringements, and no other party or parties have patents on same. For information apply to GEO. H. STOVER & CO., 75 Water street, Agents, and E. A. MONTOOTH, Attorney, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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WEST MENDEN.
June 25, 1874. J. WILCOX, President.

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GIBRIEST & MACKEY, or
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

R

CITY MATTERS.

Louisiana Relief Fund.

We acknowledge the receipt of the following in aid of the sufferers by the late Mississippi floods:

A lady	$ 5 00
Mrs. Bawders	10 00
First English Lutheran church, Rev. S. Laird, pastor	101 20
J. F. Slagle	5 00
Cash	10 00
German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Smithfield street	25 66

Railroad Accident.

At about a quarter to three o'clock yesterday afternoon, an unknown man was instantly killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad near Blairsville junction. He was walking on the track in the cut this side of the station named, when the Cincinnati express came along, and before the locomotive could be checked up the unfortunate man was knocked down and run over. His remains were taken to Greensburg.

More Park Disorderlies.

Sunday night in the Allegheny Parks continues to be marked by a good deal of disorderly conduct. Not a Sunday night passes without the arrest of some of the worst of the lot, last evening was no exception. Officer Meneely, of the Park police, brought in two young men, named Michael Devine and James Galvin, who were charged with acting disorderly in the Park. They will have a hearing this morning.

Accidentally Shot.

On Saturday afternoon some boys opposite Port Perry were firing pistols at a target, when a spent ball from one of the pistols struck a lady named Mrs. Jones in the face. At first it was supposed that the lady was seriously wounded, and Officer Mahon was sent in consequence. It was soon ascertained, however, that the injury was but a slight flesh wound, though it may result in permanent disfigurement.

St. Cecilia Band.

At the semi-annual meeting of the St. Cecilia Silver Cornet Band, held yesterday afternoon, the following gentlemen were elected officers of the organization for the ensuing half year: Thomas Archer, President; Eugene Shea, Vice President; Thomas Welsh, Secretary; Frank McLaughlin, Treasurer; John Walker, Chairman of Finance Committee. We may add here that on the 12th of August the band will have completed its sixth year.

Dan Rice's Circus.

The circus of old Dan Rice, now giving exhibitions on the Robinson lot, Allegheny city, is meeting with large patronage. Immense crowds attended the exhibitions on Saturday, and all speak in terms of high commendation of the different features of the performance. Dan Rice, himself, is the ring, with four clowns and fifty performers. Two entertainments will be given to-day—at 2 and 8 P. M.

A Hail Storm.

Portions of this county were visited by a hail storm, on the afternoon of the Fourth. The hail varied in size from that of a hazel nut up to a large-sized hickory nut. The storm was not severe, and did not last more than from five to eight minutes. Some of the stones which fell were of very peculiar shape—many of them being flat, and nearly as large round as an old copper cent. So far as we have been able to learn, no serious damage was done by the hail.

Accident at Lewistown.

By passengers who arrived in the city on sunday morning over the Pennsylvania Railroad, it is reported that a storm struck the vicinity of Lewistown on Saturday with most disastrous results. According to the statements made, a new furnace at that place was blown down, and three persons were killed by the falling debris. The storm also took a railroad from the hurricane on a bridge, and when it went down before the gale, four of the young men lost their lives. We have been unable to secure further particulars.

Church Dedication.

Yesterday afternoon the ceremony of dedication took place at the splendid Catholic church of St. Peter's, in Allegheny. Right Rev. M. Domenec performed the dedication ceremony, assisted by a number of the clergy. Grand Pontifical Mass was celebrated by the Bishop, assisted by Revs. Pollard, Kearney, McKeever and Cosgrave. Rev. P. Jobin, of Temperanceville, preached the sermon, which decided was most attentively listened to by the vast assemblage that filled the church. The musical part of the services was also excellent. The new organ was fully and satisfactorily tested, and the singing of the choir, the pastor, Rev. R. Phelan, and his congregation, deserve the thanks of the community for adding a truly beautiful church structure to those already in Allegheny.

Slight Fires.

On Saturday there were quite a number of fires, aside from the great one which brought such sorrow and suffering to Allegheny.

While that fire was raging the roof of Simpson's grocery, on Morgan street, Fourth ward, Allegheny, was discovered to be on fire. The discovery was opportune, for the flames were spreading rapidly, and in a very few moments, with the high wind blowing, the whole building would have been on fire. As it was, however, a few buckets of water sufficed to prevent serious harm.

Early in the afternoon a dwelling near the corner of Wylie and Fifth streets, Soho, Pittsburgh side, was discovered to be on fire. The flames were soon extinguished, without any material damage.

Later, the roof of McGimpsey's saloon, on Short street, Allegheny, was set on fire by sparks. The flames, however, had made such small progress that they were easily extinguished, and no loss resulted.

At about half-past twelve yesterday, an alarm was sounded from box 47. It was occasioned by the partial burning of the roof of Mr. Nolan's dwelling, on Fourteenth street, near Pike. The fire was put out with but slight damage.

"The Fourth."

The Fourth of July passed off without any general "celebration" in this locality. There were the usual number of picnics, rather less than the usual number of fights, and rather more than the usual number of runaways and fires. The great Allegheny fire will, for ages to come, be the distinguishing feature of the day in the memory of the people of the two cities. Aside from that terrible fire, the day was nothing to make the day specially memorable, save the great heat and the disagreeable, dust laden air.

The Greys paraded, but did not go to Johnstown, the "printers' " having failed to fulfill their part of the contract. The town people, as usual, went numerously into the country and tried to be comfortable under the trees, and the country people, as usual, came numerously into the city, and tried to be comfortable drinking soda water and searching for excitement. The fact that both classes would have been more comfortable at home did not weigh upon their minds much until yesterday. Such as it was, the Pittsburg Fire Company is whizzing, banging, snapping, fiercely hot and sadly calamitous experiences, has come and has gone, and the people are settling down as they shall do for excitement until the next one comes.

Young Men's Catholic Association.

Last evening an adjourned meeting, having for its object the formation of what shall be styled the Young Men's Catholic Association, was held in the basement of St. Paul's Cathedral. There was an increased attendance over the first meeting, held a week previous, and an evidently increased interest. Father Hickey called the meeting to order, and restated the underlying idea of the projected organization. It was intended, he said, to draw together the Catholic young men for the practice of virtue and the cultivation of the intellect. They were exposed to the seductive influences of evil amusements in public, and bad company in private. By banding together on a broad, liberal basis in the cultivation of the fine arts—literature, music—in a word of all that tended to refine and ennoble, they would not only elevate themselves and each other, but provide a solid permanent fountain of fortune as well as present good.

At the conclusion of Father Hickey's address, a temporary organization was effected by calling Mr. B. Larkin to the chair. Rev. Fathers Boyle and Tumulty, and Messrs. Doer, Kelly, William B. McCaffrey, Alexander McFarland, Thomas J. O'Keefe, E. Wall, George Bannantine, M. J. McGarvey, T. J. Gallery, John McCabe, Thomas F. Kirk, B. J. Coll, M. J. McGann, Edward Loughney, Timothy Ryan, William Giles, P. J. Ingoldsby, William Reel, P. J. Moran, John Keller, Captain John Gallagher, Owen Reese, Thomas Houston, John Dodge, L. V. Fuller, James A. Toner, James J. Ricketts, P. J. Conroy, Peter F. Keating, Dr. J. L. Oldshue, George Barnes, A. J. Barr, P. Dean, Thomas O'Neill, William J. Burns, Charles H. Keyser and Timothy Sullivan.

The meeting then, after encouraging addresses from a number of gentlemen present, adjourned until Tuesday evening.

The above committee were called to meet in the reception room at the Episcopal residence this evening at half-past seven.

SERIOUS BURNING.

A Lady's Clothing Set on Fire by Fire Crackers.

At about noon on Saturday a lady named Mrs. Hannach, residing on Second avenue, was passing along Liberty street, when a boy threw a lighted pack of fire crackers directly under her feet. The lady was startled by the explosion, but soon quieted down, and escaped serious results than fright had followed the boy's heathenish performance.

Her clothing, however, caught fire from the crackers, and in a moment her dress was in flames. Seeing her assistance, some one threw her clothing away and wrapped her in such articles as were at hand to extinguish the fire. The flames were eventually put out, and the lady conveyed to her home, where a physician attended her. It was found that she had been seriously burned, and that there was danger that she would not survive. Mrs. Hannach is a widow about forty years of age. Her friends announce that they will prosecute the boy who caused the accident.

ALWAYS RELIABLE.

The "Star" Safe of Mr. Thomas Barnes.

While gathering information yesterday at the ruins of the late disastrous fire in Allegheny, we watched the efforts of some mechanics to open a safe which had gone "through fire" in the carpenter shop of Messrs. Cresswell & Burgoyne. The safe showed every sign of having had the most severe test of the fiery element, and, with many others who collected around, we watched the work as it progressed. Neither members of the firm were there, of course, and extremely anxious as to the condition of their valuables. With the proper tools, the experienced workmen soon had the safe open, and all watched intently the result. The money drawer was first opened, and a number of the firm triumphantly held up a lot of bank bills and papers, in good condition though saturated with water. Next the books were taken out, and these were also in good condition, though, of course, wet. As they were asked whose make of safe it was, and the firm took pleasure in stating that it was the "Star" safe of Mr. Thomas Barnes, of Nos. 129 and 131 Third avenue, Pittsburgh. Comment is unnecessary. Those who want security against fire as well as from burglars will try Barnes' "Star."

AT EAST LIBERTY the hail storm of Saturday afternoon was the severest known in years. The hail stones were of great size and fell so thickly that they lay in unmelted piles upon the ground for a long time after the storm.

CONFLAGRATION IN ALLEGHENY

About Eighty Buildings Burned.

More than One Hundred Families Homeless.

LOSS ABOUT $200,000.

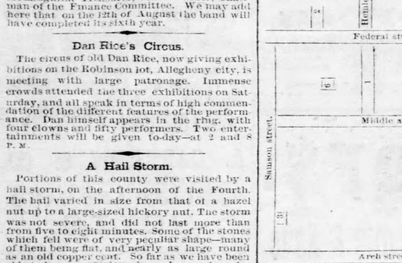
List of Property Destroyed, with Names of Owners.

Aid from the Pittsburgh Fire Department--Splendid Work of Firemen of Both Cities---Incidents, Mishaps and Accidents.

The most disastrous fire we have had in this vicinity since the great fire in Pittsburgh in 1845, occurred in our sister city, Allegheny, on Saturday afternoon. About eighty buildings, so far as can be ascertained, covering about four acres of ground, and furnishing homes for over one hundred families, were burned to the ground. The major portion of the families were of the poorer, though well to do class, and so sudden and unexpected was the spread and extent of the flames that the household effects of most of them were destroyed. To these the Fourth of July, 1874, was a day of sorrow and distress instead of one of rejoicing.

THE BURNT DISTRICT.

The following diagram will give an idea of the burnt district:



EXPLANATIONS.

1. Carpenter shop, the ruins of which the fire is supposed to have originated.
2. Limit of fire on Federal street, east side to the north.
3. Limit of fire on Samson street west, two houses remaining still undamaged.
4. Limit of fire on Federal street, west side, south.
5. Limit of fire west.
6. Court near rear of carpenter shop.

It will be seen that the fire occurred at the head of Federal street, the greatest portion of the destruction being on the western side of that thoroughfare. Singularly enough, although the wind was strongly inward, the flames extended rather west, north and south than in that direction. There were, too, more frame buildings without any immediately around the burned district than in it. This, while showing the freaks of the fiery element, is also evidence of the labor and skill of the combined forces of the Allegheny and part of the Pittsburgh Fire Departments.

THE ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

As will be seen by the diagram above, the fire broke out near the center of the square west of Federal street, and bounded by Samson street, Middle alley and Margaret alley. It is generally believed that it caught in the rear of the carpenter shop, from a fire cracker thrown by a boy. The exact point of the breaking of the flames is not disputed, nor yet the cause, but some maintain it was in the rear end of the shop, some in the front of the shop. A lady living near the place, states that just before the breaking out of the flames she heard the noise of fire works in that immediate vicinity.

THE SWEEP OF THE FLAMES.

There was a high wind prevailing at the time and the inflammable material being ignited it was but a moment until there burst out a huge flame. An alarm was soon given and the fire department of the city, at that portion of the region, was first on the ground, and responded with Chief Engineer Crow. When they arrived the flames had made marvelous progress and it appeared as though a whirlwind was carrying destruction and desolation upon all sides. By the time the engines reached Middle alley, and Chief Crow, from Federal street, to the east, that a great disaster threatened. The flames shot up in every direction and at each gust of wind swept down a dwelling building and thus spread with fearful rapidity.

AID FROM PITTSBURGH CALLED.

Chief Crow sent a messenger to this city with a request for Chief Engineer Wilson of the Fire Commission with Assistant Chief Hamill, were hastily found together at the Duquesne Engine house, and they at once repaired to the Central Alarm Station, a fire quickly given to sound the alarm for that place, box 47, and at 3:52 the Duquesne, Eagle and Henry Clays steamers and hose carriages, together with the Niagara Hose Company, started on their way. Soon all other companies of the city were hitched up and in readiness. On the arrival of the companies named at the northern limit of the city, they dispatched to Allegheny. Chief Engineer White had in the meantime arrived, and on receiving his orders accompanied the force to Allegheny.

A MISTAKE AND AN ACCIDENT.

Soon after, Superintendent Paul, of the Allegheny Fire Works, came upon the scene to the Central Station House and asked more assistance, which resulted in another call to box 10, contrary to the intention of Chief White. This mistake called off the Washington Engine companies and their absence with the others already sent over would have left the business portion of the Pittsburgh side very slenderly protected portion of this city entirely unprotected.

The Phillips engine in turning the corner of Fifth avenue and the COMMERCIAL office was overturned and much damaged though fortunately none of the men were injured. The fatal lot on being informed of the cause of the alarm repaired immediately to Allegheny but the Phillips was soon to be returned to service once back for the protection of this side the river.

FIGHTING THE FIRE.

On the arrival of the Pittsburgh firemen it was discovered that there was work ahead. The flames at this time covered nearly half of the whole of the square, and was lapping over and burning the more valuable buildings around its sides. The Pittsburgh engines were placed by our Engineers on the East side and East Federal street, thus to face and fight the flames. The Allegheny firemen were then on the side, North, West and South and were battling manfully. In a very few minutes the additional forces from this side the river were at work, much to the satisfaction of their brethren and from that until eight o'clock in the evening all continued their labor. As we have already said the flames spread more to points east, but Federal street furnishes a better opportunity to check it than in the narrow streets and alleys west. The Pittsburgh firemen held the advance but despite their efforts the flames leaped on the eastern side of Federal and then there was dismay in the hearts of thousands of citizens. The firemen held to it, however, most persistently and it was there finally checked with the assistance of some small buildings and the partial destruction of a few others. West of the starting place of the fire nearly all the buildings on both sides and beyond Middle alley were destroyed, while all but two of those on Margaret alley were entirely consumed.

It was not until about six o'clock that the firemen could announce that there was safety from the further spread of the flames—that they had checked their progress—and then the crowds of anxious citizens breathed freer than they had for three long hours. Still, while the breaks of the day remained—